"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Tuesday fair; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,975. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS PUSH ON IN SOUTH, CHECKED ON NORTHERN FRONT; PERONNE TAKEN, BUT GIGANTIC BATTLE RAGES AT BAPAUME; BERLIN REPORTS AMERICANS ENGAGED; TELLS OF SHELLING PARIS

BATTLE ROUND ST. QUENTIN

British in Southern Sector Fell Back Under Stupendous Gunfire

WERE OUTNUMBERED 3 TO 1

On a 2,000-Yard Front They Faced an Attacking Force of 100,000.

SHIFTED GUNS IN TIME

Haig's Empty Emplacements Received Shelling Intended to Wreck His Batteries.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 23.—The enemy has been continuing his attacks all day along the whole battlefront and has made further progress at various points, in spite of the heroic resistance of the British troops, greatly outnumbered owing to the enormous concentration of the enemy divisions, which are constantly reinforced and passing through one another, so that fresh regiments may pursue the assaults.

Until now I have been able to tell very little about what happened on the right, because the situation north and south of St. Quentin was utterly vague, uncertain, and in a state of confused movement. Today I have been on the right and can now give a narrative of the southern phase of the battle.

100,000 Attack on 2,000-Yard Front.

It began along the whole sweep of the front with six hours' bombardment and intense gas shelling of the British batteries, and afterward an attack was launched by overwhelming numbers of German storm troops. The British battle line was held by some three divisions, from a point south of Pontruet to Itancourt, south of the St. Quentin Canal. Along this sector, I understand, the enemy line had been held before the attack by three divisions also, but the night before the battle they were reinforced until eight German divisions [upward of 100,000 men] were massed for assault on a front of some 2,000 yards. I believe this is a greater strength than has ever been brought into battle on such a narrow front during the whole of this war.

By the splendid work of our Intelligence Corps it was known that the attack was coming, and advantage was taken of this knowledge to pour a heavy fire over the enemy's lines during the night, and to sweep the town of St. Quentin, in which his troops were crowded, with gas. This, as we know from prisoners, caused him heavy casualties, though it did not suffice to break up his organization and plans.

British Gunners Sacrificed.

The position of some of the British batteries was slightly changed to avoid the German bombardment at dawn, and this was effective, as the enemy poured a frightful fire of high explosives on those emplacements, which were then empty. But a number of field batteries were left in order to cover any withdrawal of the outpost line, and their heroic crews served the batteries to the last until the enemy had swept over them.

On this sector, the front north and south of St. Quentin, and opposite the British line further south, the enemy's intention, as is known from prisoners, was to reach the line of the St. Quentin Canal—or the Crozat Canal, as it is sometimes called—on the first day, and then advance in quick stages westward. The rate of progress was to be eight miles on the first day, twelve on the second, and twenty on the third.

In spite of their intense gun fire of massed batteries, supported by Austrian howitzers and large numbers of heavy trench mortars, the Germans' plans were thwarted so far as this rapidity of progress was concerned.

Fog Deranged Thursday's Assault.

The heavy fog of the early morning on Thursday threw his assault troops at some points into wild confusion. His first line of assault, each division apparently advancing with two regiments in line, with the other strength of the divisions following in depth, with light machine gun companies at intervals of 100 yards, and then heavy machine guns and field artillery, sometimes became hopelessly mixed up with the third and fourth lines, while right battalions were confused with left battalions.

This fog and the British machine gun fire, which caught the German waves, checked the pace of their onslaught and caused heavy losses.

The enemy's troops were utterly ignorant of the line. They were brought up in the night from a long distance behind, and even their officers had only sealed orders and scraps of maps marked with green lines showing their objectives.

The German high command relied entirely on weight of guns and manpower to break the British resistance, and the driving power of the whole monstrous machine was set in movement. To this the enemy does indeed owe such progress as he has made. The British line was not strong enough to hold all the old positions against such a tide of brute force. The men served their guns and rifles, but as attack followed attack and column followed column, and their own losses increased as the hours passed, they were ordered at certain points to give ground and fall back, fighting heroic rearguard actions from one position to another.

The main attack, just south of St. Quentin, was directed against Urvillers and Essigny, and the enemy forced his way through these places by great drives. The British garrison there was partly destroyed by his stupendous gunfire. He seems to have gained possession of Essigny before midday, March 21, and to have captured Contescourt, on the edge of the canal. This gave him important high ground of which he made full use.

He succeeded by this movement in bending in the British line at the right flank of the Ulster division, north of the canal, which he crossed hereabouts, and by advancing his field artillery was able to bombard the line to which the main body of the British troops had been withdrawn. Down from Maissemy and Holnon Wood to Savy and Roupy he pressed forward against this line.

British Companies Cut Off.

But meanwhile several detached companies of British were holding out in redoubts entirely surrounded by machine guns, and had supplies of food for forty-eight hours. In one near St. Quentin, in another near Grugies, and in many others southward past Fort Deliez to La Fère these companies of English and Irish "buffs" and London men held out. They saw the enemy streaming past them, and knew they were cut off, but would not retreat. Some of them maintained their fire till evening, and then, with machine gun ammunition spent or nearly spent, tried to fight their way through. I fear that many did not succeed in this heroic adventure, but by their service they will always be remembered in the history of their country. They checked the enemy's progress, and gave their comrades a greater chance later on.

In the first day of the battle the enemy reached the village of Grand Seraucourt and the high ground south of the St. Quentin Canal, which dominates the positions on the other bank. He was fighting there all night, and yesterday morning his eight divisions against the hard-pressed British three were supported by still two more.

The main enemy attack was between Roupy and the canal, and it continued all day yesterday. The British fought ceaselessly, but the enemy forced his way past the villages of Artemps and St. Simon in desperate endeavors to gain the Canal crossings, and about midday yesterday he directed his column against Tugny, east of Ham, to capture the bridgehead.

Meanwhile, further north the security of the three British divisions on this sector was threatened by an enemy advance on their left, and it was decided to withdraw to a line further back. One body of troops was sent up to hold the bridgehead at Tugny and two other units of the same division were sent forward to cover the British division as they fell back. They did this with glorious gallantry, and late last night those of their number who had been acting as the last rearguards made their way back after many hours of battle. One body of troops from another division counterattacked with marvelous spirit and regained the village of Villecholles, and could have held it for a long time if they had not been ordered to conform to the general movement.

All through Saturday the enemy pressed forward toward the British battle line, and it is reported that his cavalry has been seen on the roads northeast of Ham. This town, through which I passed several times lately on my way to the lines in all this country through which the enemy is fighting, was evacuated yesterday of all civilians. Not one of them would risk falling into German hands a second time; for it was just a year ago that they were liberated from the enemy by his retreat.

Opposite the British line north of the River Oise the enemy assembled four divisions. Then there came a gap where there were marshes, and south of that was another division and three Jaeger battalions, and south of La Fère a Landwehr regiment.

One German Division to a Kilometer.

The enemy was so densely massed that there was a division on about a kilometer of front. None of them spread out on more than two kilometers for a division, with a battalion for every 500 yards.

There was no attack across the marshes, but the enemy struck at Moy, opposite Ham, and Gicourt, on the Oise Canal, and then turned his efforts on the north to Vendeuil and to the British line at Lyfontaine.

The German 47th Reserve Division started from La Fère and swung out to Fort de Liez, which stands on a small hill, with dismantled walls and strong underground shelters, in which the London men used to sleep when in support.

It was a Jaeger battalion which attacked Quessy and Fargniers, south of that fort, and there was a raid by the 60th Landwehr Regiment over the marshes at La Frette. During the night they built four bridges and a dam over the river, and then fired a number of gas projectors; but the British saw them and shattered them with machine-gun and field-gun fire, so that they had to be withdrawn. It was only a small episode in the larger plan.

German storm troops were able to force their way to Vendeuil, Lyfontaine and Benay, south of Essigny, and to strike against Jussy and Tergnier, on the St. Quentin Canal, on the evening of the first day.

They brought up two more divisions, and that night, owing to the pressure of their attacks, it was decided that the British withdraw to a prepared line further west, which was the best defense. This was done during the darkness, the retirement being covered by gallant rearguards.

Rear Guards' Splendid Discipline.

All through the day several redoubts were held in front of the main battle line by similar companies of brave men. A company of Territorials held out in Fort Vendeuil until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, though entirely surrounded, and a company of London men fought opposite La Fère against all odds, with the main body of the enemy far ahead of them and with but slender hope of breaking through to the British line of defense. These rearguard posts showed marvelous discipline, and the valor of all the infantry, who fought until their lines were weak and until many dead and wounded lay around them, prevented the enemy from getting beyond Essigny and Benay on the first day. It is probable, also, that the confusion into which he had been thrown by the fog also hampered his movements, and it is certain he was deeply distressed by the severity of his losses.

Yesterday he renewed the attack, pressing forward wherever he could find a weak place and making desperate efforts to gain crossings at Tergnier and Jussy. There was fierce and bloody fighting at Jussy, where one of the British brigades counterattacked impetuously, hurling the German troops out of that place and killing many of them. However, the enemy was able to effect a crossing, and so get to the left bank of the canal.

On the evening of yesterday—that is, Friday—the Germans brought up still another division—the 228d—and these fresh troops did not relieve those engaged already, but "leap-frogged" over them, and attacked the British line of battle.

Continued on Page Two.

Germans Fall Short of Their Objectives Shown in Plans Taken From Prisoners

LONDON, March 24.—Copies of the German plan of offensive taken from prisoners, according to the British headquarters correspondent of Reuter's Limited, show that the enemy's objectives were as follows:

First day average penetration along the whole front of attack, eight kilometers; second day, twelve kilometers, and on the third day, beyond which the scheme does not appear to be carried, twenty kilometers.

The success attained thus far falls much short of these objectives, the dispatch states.

In his dispatch to THE TIMES, Philip Gibbs gives the distances of these objectives as in miles instead of kilometers. But even in kilometers the objective distance was twenty-four miles in the three days, and the Germans have advanced only two-fifths of this, or about ten miles average along the front.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y.
Every Eve. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Wed. at 2.—Advt.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S "DEW-OL," a nerve tonic.
(Port, Olive Oil and Hypophosphite.)
138 Fulton St., or Liggett-Riker-Hegeman.—Advt.

CHAUNY AND HAM CAPTURED

There Americans and French Were Forced Back, Germans Report.

WEDGE DRIVEN TEN MILES

Berlin Announces the Capture of More Than 30,000 Prisoners and 600 Guns.

SAYS BRITISH USE TORCH

Burning French Towns and Villages in Retreat—German Booty Declared Enormous.

BERLIN, March 24, (via London.)—Paris has been bombarded by German long-distance guns, according to the German official communication issued tonight.

The statement adds that the British in their retirement are burning French towns and villages and that between the Somme and the Oise the Germans are still going forward. Enormous quantities of booty have been taken by the Germans, according to the statement.

The day statement announced that the Germans had captured Péronne and Ham and defeated the British and American regiments brought up from the southwest for a counterattack on Chauny.

The statement added that more than 30,000 prisoners had been captured and 600 guns taken by the Germans.

Victory in the battle which has been raging near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and La Fère is claimed by the Germans. The British 3d and 4th Armies and parts of the Franco-American reserves are declared to have been beaten, with the heaviest losses, on the line from Bapaume to Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme between Péronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny.

"Booty in War Material Enormous."

Following is the text of the night report:

Between the Somme and the Oise our corps are fighting their way forward. Chauny has been taken.

Our booty in war material is enormous. The English in their retirement are burning French towns and villages.

We have bombarded the fortress of Paris with long-distance guns.

A gigantic struggle is taking place for Bapaume. A battle is in progress on the Transloy-Combles-Maurepas line.

The Somme has been crossed at many points in our attack between Peronne and Ham.

Reports American Troops Beaten.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

The battle near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and La Fère has been won.

The British Third and Fourth Armies and portions of Franco-American reserves who had been brought up were beaten, and on the line of Bapaume-Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme, between Péronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny, were repulsed with the heaviest of losses.

The army of General von Below (Otto) took by storm Monchy Height and south thereof carried forward the attack in a westerly direction beyond Wancourt and Henin. It is now engaged in a fight northwest of Bapaume for the third enemy positions. Strong British counterattacks were repulsed.

The army of General von Dermar-Witz, following upon the heels of the vanquished enemy, pressed forward in close pursuit Friday night as far as the third army position in the Equancourt, Nurlu, Templeux, La Fosse, Bernes line.

Early yesterday morning they renewed their attack against the enemy and defeated him, in spite of his desperate defense and continual counterattacks. A junction with the left wing of the attack of General von Below was effected.

Between Manancourt and Péronne the troops of Generals von Kathen and von Gotard have forced a crossing over the Tortille sector and on the Somme battlefield are fighting around Bouchevesnes. Péronne has fallen. Other divisions have pressed forward to the south thereof as far as the Somme.

As early as Friday evening the army of General von Hutier, pressing closely forward, took by storm the third enemy position, broke through it, and compelled the enemy to retire.

In ceaseless pursuit, the corps of Generals von Lüttwitz and von Oettinge have reached the Somme.

Ham fell, after a desperate fight, into the hands of our victorious troops. English reserves, which were thrown against them in a desperate attack, sustained sanguinary losses.

The corps of Generals von Webern and von Conte and the troops of General von Geyl, after a fierce battle, crossed the Crozat Canal.

French, English, and American regiments which had been brought up from the southwest for a counterattack were thrown back on Chauny in a southwesterly direction.

Official Praise of German Bravery.

For the achievement of a formidable success the troops of all the German races exerted their utmost. The attacking spirit of the infantry could not have been exceeded. It has shown what German bravery can accomplish. Light, heavy, and the heaviest artillery and minethrowers, unceasingly pressing forward over crater fields, especially contributed to the support of the infantry attack, which continuously pressed forward. Flame-throwers took their part of pioneers in the fighting, as in their ordinary work, and maintained the old traditions.

Aviators and balloons brought valuable information to the command. Our chasing and battle echelons, accustomed to victory, maintained in hard fighting mastery in the air and attacked the retreating enemy columns. Motor troop columns and trains worked incessantly.

Points of communication in the rear of the enemy were the objectives of our bombing squadrons, who have been active every night.

Our captures have increased to over 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns. On many of the remaining points of the western front artillery battles and reconnoitring engagements have continued.

In the other theatres there is nothing new.

LONDON DOGGEDLY FACES THE CRISIS

Had Not Expected the German Impact to Push the British So Far Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—The British nation today must call up its reserves of courage and unanimity. This is the tone of London comment on the battle in France. The nation is faced by a greater danger in the field than at any time since the battle of the Marne, except that brief period during the first battle of Ypres, when the British line was broken near Gheluvelt.

The broad outlines of the battle can be clearly discerned. The fifty miles on which the attack was made can be divided roughly into two sectors, one extending from the Scarpe down to and including the salient captured in the Cambrai battle, and the other extending from just south of that salient down to the Oise near La Fere.

On the first of these long sectors the battle went well for Britain. The line was dented, but nowhere seriously broken, and though the British have now had to make considerable retirements, these seem to have resulted less from direct enemy pressure than from the necessity of conforming to what occurred to the south.

In the southern sector things went differently. This sector was divided more or less in half by the outskirts of St. Quentin. On Thursday the Germans got past the British battle zone in the southern half and reached Essigny, and on Friday they duplicated the achievement by breaking through in the other half northwest of St. Quentin. In this way the defenses in the second long sector were completely carried, and the British had to execute a hurried retreat to the next fortified position.

New Line Also Carried.

The retreat was serious in itself, for it was to a maximum depth of fifteen miles, and heavy losses in guns and prisoners were necessarily incidental, but the new position was strong. The British right was screened by the Crozat Canal and marshy ground, while the main line ran by way of Ham and Péronne, following the Upper Somme.

It was reasonable to hope that this line would be consolidated pending another long prepared attack. The serious thing is that the British have entirely failed to do so. The German communiqué shows that the enemy has crossed the Crozat Canal and captured not only Péronne, but Ham—in other words, the prepared position on which the British rallied has already fallen.

Until a new position is consolidated and the advance is brought to a standstill, there remain grounds for immediate anxiety which it is futile to minimize. The Hindenburg and Ludendorff strategy pursues an ambitious goal. It is aimed at driving a wedge between the

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Kaiser and Hindenburg Express Pleasure At Initial Success in the Big Drive

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—"Well, your Majesty, I think we may well be pleased with this initial success."

Thus the Berlin Tageblatt quotes Field Marshal von Hindenburg as saying to Emperor William when the Field Marshal received the first telegrams concerning the offensive on the western front. The newspaper adds that the time for the offensive was fixed long ago, and that it began at exactly the time set for its commencement, even to the hour.

Another dispatch from Berlin says the German Empress has received the following telegram from Emperor William:

"I am pleased to be able to tell you that, by the grace of God, the battle of Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and La Fere has been won. The Lord has gloriously aided. May He further help."

97 German Divisions Engaged

LONDON, March 24.—Describing the great struggle in France, the Havas correspondent says:

"The British retired in good order, ceding ground foot by foot to strong positions prepared months ago.

"In the later stages of the battle ninety-seven German divisions were engaged. Thus the German command concentrated against the British front half of the forces at their disposal on the whole western front."

Based on 12,000 men to a German division, the number of Germans engaged, according to the Havas correspondent, was approximately 1,164,000.

French Locate Gun 76 Miles Away; Hurls Shells at Paris Six Hours

Projectiles Drop at Intervals of 12 to 15 Minutes, but Fail to Unnerve Palm Sunday Throngs—Experts Admit Range Is Possible, but Doubt Military Value of Gun.

PARIS, March 24.—The German monster cannon which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the Forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris City Hall.

The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the ten-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded. This occurred at 6:55 o'clock, and many persons sought shelter, but greater numbers of them appeared in the streets on their way to the churches, which were almost as well filled as usual. The women who sell palm leaves on Palm Sundays did their usual thriving business.

At first the shells began arriving at intervals of twenty minutes, and the detonations, considering the Sunday calm, seemed louder than those of Saturday. Their power to disturb the equanimity of the populace, however, seemed less, the people refusing to be distracted from their Sunday habits to any great extent.

Populace Is Reassured.

For the benefit of that portion of the populace which had been led to believe the Germans had broken through the line and were bombarding Paris from nearby positions, a semi-official note was issued during the day. This warned the people against believing pessimistic reports.

"The French front is intact," said the note. "Any assertion to the contrary is a lie."

The bombardment of the capital ended around 1 o'clock. The "all clear" signal was sounded at 3:30 o'clock.

Although during the earlier hours of the bombardment the shells arrived on twenty-minute intervals, later in the day they began arriving every fifteen minutes, on the average, and some of them even fell twelve minutes apart.

In military circles the belief was expressed that the Germans were using two long-distance guns. The Matin says the position of one of the guns was established in the St. Gobain Forest, which would place it somewhat further south than had been believed and in the wooded area. This position would be about seventy miles from Paris.

During the early hours of the morning traffic in the streets of Paris was shut down or curtailed, but before noon both the subways and tramways began running again. In the afternoon the streets of the city showed great animation. During the day large numbers of persons unable to obtain means of transport to take them to their destinations walked, in order that they might keep their appointments. As is usual when aircraft warnings are sounded, large numbers of the populace sought shelter in the subways and in basements of houses.

The Government has decided that in the future the bombardment of Paris by long-distance guns shall not interrupt the normal life of the capital, but that the population shall be warned of a bombardment by distinctive means, differing from the usual warnings sent out in cases of air raids. Drums will be beaten and the police will sound whistles. The public services, the trains in the subways, the tramways, and the automobile buses will continue to be operated normally. The new warning is to be known as Warning No. 3. It will mean that any formation of crowds in the streets is prohibited and that all shelters except the subway stations will be open. The end of any kind of a raid will be announced, as before, by a special trumpet call and the ringing of the church bells.

The comment of the French press this morning was about evenly divided between the big gun which is bombarding the city from behind the German lines and the terrific battle raging on the British front. The tone of the comment on the bombardment was of astonishment at the feasibility of the performance. As to the battle, a favorable ending of it is confidently expected.

The newspapers do not conceal their admiration for the mechanical feat of the Germans in constructing their new weapon, but speak passionately of the useless barbarity of the bombardment. The Matin says it is consoling to note that the number of victims is small, but it asks for reprisals on German cities.

Shell May Have Propeller.

Professor Paul Painlevé, former Premier and President of the Academy of Sciences, told the Excelsior that by using tungsten in the fabrication of the projectile the shells would be of about half the diameter of steel shells of an even weight, and that therefore the atmospheric resistance would be less, this accounting for the extremely long range. He also touched upon the possibility of a propeller being employed on the projectile.

Alfred Capus, in the Figaro, alludes to the making of the gun as a great mechanical feat, but points out that as a military factor the weapon is entirely inefficacious. The Petit Parisien comments upon the bombardment as an extremely minor incident as compared with the gigantic battle in progress on the British front.

Le Petit Journal says that Jules Verne had foreseen this gun, and it declares, moreover, that it is a French invention. "More than a year ago," it adds, "we discovered the secret of firing our cannon more than 100 kilometers. The secret lies in the greater suppression of the atmospheric resistance."

The Echo de Paris declares the bombardment is designed to give the impression that Paris is within the range of the German guns. "It is a political cannon," the newspaper says.

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper,

Continued on Page Three.

PASSAGE OF SOMME FORCED

Germans Cross at Certain Points South of Peronne, Haig Reports.

LINE BENDS NORTH OF CITY

British, Under Terrific Attacks, Fall Back There to New Positions.

FOE HELD FURTHER NORTH

Large Bodies of Infantry Repeatedly Repulsed with Heavy Loss—54 Airplanes Downed.

LONDON, March 24.—Terrific fighting, following fresh attacks by the Germans this morning, continued throughout the day along the British front north and south of Péronne. Field Marshal Haig announces in his report tonight.

South of the city the Germans succeeded in crossing the River Somme at certain points, but these, the Commander in Chief says, "are being dealt with." North of Péronne the British line under pressure of violent assaults was withdrawn to new positions.

Copies of the German plan of offensive taken from prisoners show that so far the enemy has fallen far short of the objectives set for the first days of the fighting.

Following is the text of this evening's report from Field Marshal Haig:

Fresh hostile attacks developed this morning in great strength on the whole battle front and they have continued throughout the day.

South of Péronne the enemy succeeded after heavy fighting in crossing the River Somme at certain points. These are being dealt with.

North of Péronne enemy attacks were directed with the greatest violence against the line of the River Tortille, (a tributary of the Somme.) Our troops on this portion of the battle front have been withdrawn and are fighting on new positions.

Further north repeated assaults by large bodies of German infantry have been repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy. In this fighting the 17th and 40th Divisions greatly distinguished themselves, beating off many hostile attacks.

The official report issued this morning announced that there had been no material change in the situation on the battlefront throughout the night, although further fighting had occurred at a number of points. It read:

There has been no material change in the situation on the battlefront during the night, although further fighting has taken place at a number of points.

Our troops are holding the line of the Somme River to Péronne. Small parties of the enemy which endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

On our right we are in touch with the French, and to the north of the River Somme at Péronne our troops hold their positions, after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of this front during the early part of the night.

Heavy fighting is still to be expected.

An official report on the aerial operations says that fifty-four enemy airplanes have been brought down.

The text of the statement reads:

The enemy's low-flying airplanes were most persistent in their attacks on our infantry in the forward areas. Many of these machines were attacked and brought down by our pilots. A total of twenty-nine hostile machines were brought down and twenty-five others were driven down out of control. Two enemy balloons also were destroyed. Nine of our machines are missing.

Our machines on Saturday carried out another most successful raid on factories in Mannheim. Nearly one and a half tons of bombs were dropped, and bursts were seen on a soda factory, the railway, and docks.

Several fires were started, one of which was of great size, with flames reaching to a height of 200 feet and smoke to 5,000 feet. The confla-

gration was visible for a distance of thirty-five miles.

The weather Saturday again favored operations, and our airplanes were constantly employed in reconnoitring positions of troops, in photography and bombing, and in reporting suitable targets for our artillery. Many thousands of rounds were fired by our pilots from low altitudes on hostile troops massed in villages and in the open continuously throughout the day.

More than fourteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy billets, on his high-velocity guns, and on railroad stations in the battle area.

During the night ten heavy bombs were dropped on an important railway bridge and works at Konz, just south of Treves, in Germany. Eight of these bombs were clearly seen to be bursting among the railway works.

Our bombing airplanes were attacked by thirty-two hostile machines, and a fierce fight ensued. One of the enemy's airplanes was brought down in flames, and another was downed and fell in the centre of Mannheim. Five others were driven down out of control.

Despite this severe combat and the enemy's heavy anti-aircraft gun fire, all our machines returned except two.

The following telegram, dated March 21, has been sent to the general officers commanding the Third and Fifth British Armies:

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief sends his congratulations to the troops of your army on their splendid defense today. He relies upon their continued steadfastness and valor to crush this new attack, and with it the enemy's last hope of success.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:

"Among the captured machine guns are some identified as having been used in the Balkans last year.

"Every attempt to cross the Somme by means of four bridges thrown over the river during Friday night was detected and frustrated with loss by our artillery fire. All roads in the rear of the German advance are blocked by columns of troops, guns, and transport vehicles, furnishing a target upon which we are making deadly play. Rough estimates of the casualties inflicted vary between 30 and 50 per cent. of all enemy divisions so far identified, but I give these figures for what they are worth. They probably are based mainly upon statements made by prisoners."

BRITISH HAVE USED FEW REINFORCEMENTS

Troops of First Lines Only Engaged—Losses of Foe's Infantry Called Appalling.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 24, (Associated Press.)—The British and French, who co-operate at the junction of the two armies, were viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes this morning. Hard fighting was in progress, but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy since yesterday, while on the other hand the defenders had pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the whole new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines. These shock troops have been making as gallant a defense as was ever recorded in the annals of the British Army, and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for life and have followed into the abandoned positions, getting further and further away from their supplies and finding their communications increasingly difficult.

More than fifty German divisions have already been identified by actual contact, and many of these men were simply furnished with two days' iron rations and sent over the top into the frightful maelstrom made by the allied artillery, machine guns, and rifles. The slaughter of the enemy infantry as it advanced in close formation over the open has been appalling.

The British losses have been within the bounds expected, due to the tactics of the commanders. The Allies have lost a considerable number of men in prisoners and a certain number of guns. But very few pieces of artillery have been taken by the Germans since the first day. In fact, the whole withdrawal has been executed in a masterly manner, showing how thoroughly the British had planned for the very events which have occurred.

It is permitted to say now what some have known for a long time, namely, that the British never intended to try to hold the forward positions in this region if the Germans attacked in the force expected.

There is every reason to believe that harder fighting than has yet taken place will develop shortly. The Germans, in the British view, cannot now hesitate in carrying on their attack, and it is a case of break through or admit defeat.

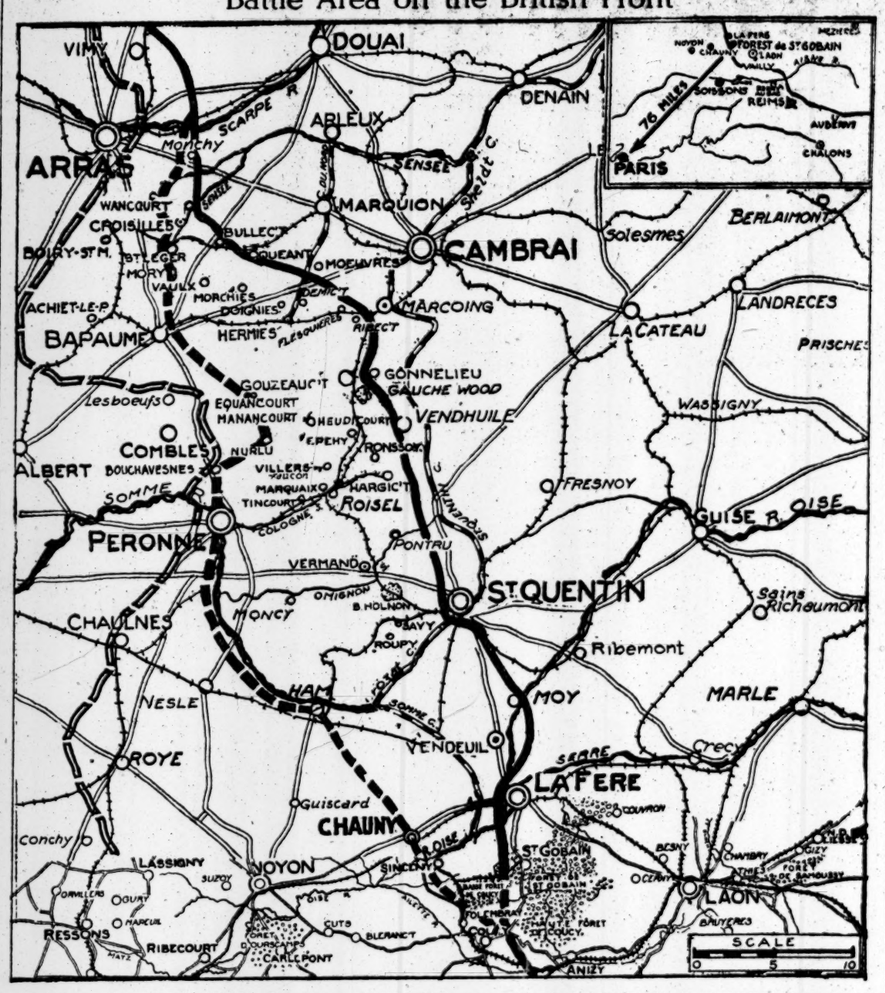
In this circumstance it is interesting to note a statement made yesterday by a German officer, a prisoner, who declared that the German offensive was an act of desperation brought on by the fact that the Fatherland must have peace. However, the British take such assertions at their face value, and are proceeding accordingly.

The hardest fighting yesterday occurred east of Péronne and in the Bois de Genlis. The most important phase of the battle occurred in the latter neighborhood. During the morning the Germans had pushed southward toward Ham and had succeeded in getting a foothold at some points in the defenses to which the British had fallen back.

The British organized a counter-attack and hurled themselves against the Germans with such ferocity that the enemy was forced to give way, and the situation was restored. This was one of the very few counterattacks as yet attempted by the British.

Last night was fairly quiet along the battlefront, but this morning the British again surged forward against the Germans to the southeast of Ham, while the enemy continued his assaults in the neighborhood of Mory, southwest of Croisilles.

Battle Area on the British Front



The line on which the British and German Armies faced each other before the offensive is indicated in heavy solid black; that which has been established by the fighting of yesterday by a broken heavy black line. The inset map shows the distance and direction from Paris of the long-range German gun which is bombarding that city.

Entire Confidence at Headquarters.

OTTAWA, March 24.—"The enemy is now throwing his last ounce of weight and resource into the struggle," says a dispatch today from a correspondent at British Headquarters in France to the Ottawa Agency of Reuter's, Ltd. "Upon the course of the immediate future hangs the issue of the war. A captured airman stated: 'This offensive is the result of desperation. We must have peace quickly now.'

"Our troops throughout the 23d and 24th were very hard pressed by the endless onrolling legions, through whose weary ranks fresh divisions were being continually poured.

"The magnificent defense which the slowly retiring British line has made thus far, may assuredly constitute one of the greatest epochs in history.

"I find at the headquarters today unbroken serenity, confidence, and satisfaction with the general change in position during Saturday afternoon. In the region of Ham things temporarily looked ugly when the enemy outflanked us and his cavalry poured out in order to extend an enveloping movement. But vigorous counterattacks drove the enemy back and restored our position.

"When reading German claims, remember the extent of the battlefront, the enemy's unforgettable concentration of guns which is the greatest ever collected—a vast hecatomb marking the wake of his advance, while the French troops on our right after the lengthy rest are at the top of their dashing morale.

"Yesterday there was heroic fighting in the centre of the battlefront, where our machine gunners a number of times had to cease killing through sheer exhaustion. Never have the British armies so superbly met such an overwhelming test. Included are the South African contingents and the Newfoundland battalion, both of which have been fighting magnificently.

"The fourth day of the offensive has failed to bring any surprises, although the long-range guns are doing their utmost day and night."

SITUATION GRAVE, LONDON PRESS VIEW

Germans' Mode of Attack Described—Redoubts, Surrounded, Long Kept Foe in Check.

LONDON, Monday, March 25.—The official reports of last night represent the battle position in France as undoubtedly grave. The newspapers recognize this, but do not attempt to appraise the situation or prophesy the course of events. They consider this the critical hour of the war.

The German seizure of Chauny may compel the withdrawal of the French lines in order to preserve contact and alignment with the British. Much rests on the use of the allied "army of manoeuvre" organized by the Versailles conference, which may prove the decisive force of the battle.

The Daily Mail says that if Field Marshal Haig's report that the Germans broke through west of St. Quentin uses the term "broke through" in the generally accepted military sense, it is serious, but that time alone can show the correct interpretation.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at the front, telling of the battle, says:

"Along a considerable part of the front there was a series of redoubts, about a mile apart, each redoubt being held by 100 men, somewhat on the principle of the blockhouses in South Africa, with formidable belts of barbed wire around them and a strong armament of machine guns and trench mortars, and provisioned for two days.

"All of them did valuable work in delaying the German waves of advance. They are surrounded and subjected to a terrible fire, but all held on during the first day of the attack until late in the afternoon.

"The Germans suffered most from the machine-gun fire. Their mode of attack in crossing No Man's Land consisted of a first wave of two companies, marching almost shoulder to shoulder, with light machine guns. A hundred yards behind came two more companies, closely followed by a number of machine guns. Next, after an interval of two or three hundred yards, came the light trench mortars and the battalion staff. Again there was a space of two hundred yards, and then across prepared exits from the German trenches the field artillery drove out into the open in columns, forming into line of battle as soon as possible."

Mory Centre of Inferno of Shells.

The village of Mory, southwest of Croisilles, has been the centre of an inferno of German shells, according to a correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday at noon. For two miles behind and in front of the village the land was like ploughed ground.

"I don't believe," a British gunner said, "that there was an inch of ground near my guns which was not hit."

Amid all the gunfire the French inhabitants of the villages behind the line went to Palm Sunday mass with bunches of palms in their hands.

A German prisoner said that his company went into action with 238 men, and had been reduced to fifty at the time he was captured.

A party of Seaforth Highlanders, belonging to the 51st Division, was ordered to cover some neighboring troops who were falling back. They had to face heavy odds, and came under an appalling fire, but they held on until the movement was completed, although more than three-fourths of them fell in the action.

A small garrison of Territorials held the remnants of an old fort on the Oise north of La Fère. The Germans crossed the river at Moy and La Fère and advanced upon it from two directions. All one morning they were kept at a distance, but by early afternoon the investing force was several times larger than the number of defenders. At 4 o'clock the Territorials were still holding, though much weaker through lack of numbers. After that nothing was heard of them. It is not known whether they retired, were forced to surrender, or were annihilated.

A battalion of the London Regiment, confronting the Germans who tried to cross the Oise at La Fère, fought until only thirty were left. A battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment made a similar fight by moonlight on Friday, keeping up the fight all night until only a few were left.

DECRIES BRITISH COMMAND.

"Not Equal to the Attack," Says a German War Correspondent.

LONDON, March 24.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's war correspondent, telegraphing from the neighborhood of the Oise, is quoted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam as saying:

"All of our movements have taken place with miraculous exactitude, according to the plans of the master who organized the attack. The English are defending themselves bravely, but the British command was not equal to the attack, which, although doubtless foreseen, probably was not expected so early."

AMSTERDAM, March 22, (delayed.)—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the offensive on the western front, recalls Chancellor von Hertling's remark four weeks ago that the Allies should consider what they were doing. The time of waiting, it adds, has now passed. The statesmen retire again from the foreground and the Generals draw the sword on the world's stage to enforce peace, it declares, adding:

"We concluded peace in the east, and now turn with the full weight of our concentrated national strength against the western powers."

Lieut. Gen. Baron Armand von Ardenne, the military expert of the Berlin Tageblatt, writes in that newspaper that the news of the offensive came like "the first lightning flash on a sultry night. Every one says to himself: 'Let what must come come soon.'"

CANADIANS LAUNCH BIGGEST GAS ATTACK

Cries of Distress from Germans When 5,000 Drums of Poison Were Loosed Near Lens.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Thursday, March 21, (Canadian Press.)—While German and British troops were struggling far to the south in the opening clash of the Spring campaign, the greatest projector gas bombardment of the war was carried out by the Canadians tonight against enemy positions between Lens and Hill 70.

At 11 o'clock a signal rocket was sent up. A moment later over 5,000 drums of lethal gas, simultaneously released from projectors, were hurled into enemy territory from the outskirts of Lens to Cité St. Auguste and Bois de Dix-Huit. From his front lines and strong points, favoring winds carried the poisonous clouds back upon the enemy's dugouts, supports, reserves, and assembly areas. The whole front was lit by enemy flares, which could be seen through the heavy mist, while the enemy's gas alarm and cries of distress could be heard from the German trenches.

Nine minutes later the Canadian Field Artillery, supported by heavy guns and trench mortars opened up with a slow bombardment, increasing in violence, until, forty minutes later, the enemy positions were swept with a short, intensive creeping barrage, which raked his forward and rear areas with high explosives.

Caught by the gas without a moment's warning, and caught again as they were emerging from their shelters by gunfire, the Germans' casualties must have been very heavy, for the effectiveness of smaller gas operations had been emphatically proved by the evidence of prisoners, and tonight's bombardment was three times greater than anything of its kind ever attempted by the Canadians on the western front, and much greater than anything ever launched by the Germans.

LONDON DOGGEDLY FACES THE CRISIS

Continued from Page One.

southern and northern portions of the Anglo-French front, separating the defenses of the Channel ports from those of Paris and the main mass of French territory.

If this end were attained it would be full military justification for the losses which the Germans are incurring. The Daily Chronicle expresses the belief that the resources at the disposal of the allied commanders are sufficient to frustrate it if rightly used.

The Daily Graphic says:

"In the main the enemy is held. Nevertheless, we are bound to recognize that the situation, viewed as a whole, is critical."

Pointing out that the Germans have been able to bring to bear at certain points of the line an attacking force which vastly outnumbers the defenders, The Graphic concludes:

"But, provided the breaking of the line involves no panic, but only a retirement to previously prepared positions, the loss is reparable."

London Crowds Gravely Anxious.

LONDON, March 24.—There was perfect Spring weather in London today, and all the streets and parks were crowded, but solemnity and gravity prevailed everywhere, which even a stranger must have noticed. Men and women, and even children, were reading the newspapers, and special editions which printed the afternoon official reports were bought as fast as they could be supplied. The churches were filled, and the day was one of anxious waiting.

The British people had not expected any marked retirement by the British Army, although they had been warned that this would be a natural development of a great battle. Hence the bulletins caused caused general depression. Toward night it became known that the official view of the situation did not warrant such despondency.

The loss of guns was regarded as inevitable, but the British casualties are understood to be relatively small considering the magnitude of the operation so far as the reports give them.

The participation of American soldiers in the battle was one of the most discussed features. Officials of the American Embassy were asked for details, but they have none as yet.

BATTLE RAGES AROUND ST. QUENTIN

Continued from Page One.

frogged," as it is called—that is, passed through them to new objectives.

This morning they followed up our withdrawal by clearing up all the ground in the bend formed by the acute angle of the St. Quentin Canal, which has its apex at Tugny, six kilometers east of Ham, and it was reported that their patrols had entered the town of Ham itself.

Another report came through, though it was afterward proved to be untrue, that this morning enemy troops were advancing in the neighborhood of Ham to Guiscard. All the servants of the headquarters staff were called together—cooks and orderlies and transport—and sent up the road to hold it.

It proved unnecessary, as I know from personal experience; for I went into Guiscard this morning and met no Uhlans thereabout, though they were reported—truly, I believe—to have been seen around Ham.

HEROIC REARGUARD COVERED WITHDRAWAL

Small British Detachments Sacrificed Themselves to Insure the Main Body's Safety.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 23.—The British have been fighting gallantly for three days and have inflicted severe losses at every part of the battle line, so that where the enemy advanced he passed on through thousands of his own dead and wounded; but, in accordance with the general plan of action in view of the enemy gaining a footing in the British defensive system here and there and thus securing vantage ground on the first lines of defense, the British divisions have fallen back to new defensive positions.

They have done this methodically under the continuous and increasing pressure of the enemy, and along many parts of the line their movement has been covered by rearguard actions of the most glorious heroism, small bodies of men sometimes sacrificing themselves to the last in order to gain time for their comrades, and, though entirely surrounded in some cases by German storm troops, defending redoubts and outposts for many hours afterward, pouring out machine-gun fire upon the advancing waves and raking their ranks.

So it was yesterday around Henin Hill, for which the enemy fought with desperate obstinacy, sending forward column after column from Lagnicourt and Croisilles under the fire of the British artillery, which slaughtered them in large numbers, against those machine gunners on the hill and in neighboring positions. The British infantry did wonders in defending this hill, which guards the way to the Scarpe Valley.

Here there was intense prolonged fighting yesterday and today, in which the British withstood repeated onslaughts of vast numbers, holding out and counterattacking with unconquerable spirit, to the death.

So it was also on the right and in the centre of the battlefront today, and since the beginning of this tremendous battle three mornings ago.

I have described what happened on the right. Further north, between the Canal du Nord and Noreuil, in the Cambral salient, the defense by the British troops was just as heroic, and, in spite of inevitable withdrawal under incessant attack, they held strong lines which the enemy has vainly tried to pierce, and are still holding them today.

On the first day of the attack in this sector, on the centre of the battlefront, the depth of the enemy's bombardment was so great that it reached as far back as Vaux and Velu. The British commanders knew his attack was coming, from their air scouts, who were responsible for the destruction of some of his batteries and dumps; but he had brought up 110 new batteries and at least 700 guns on this short sector of the front, so his fire was violent and destructive.

Although on the right the fog confused the enemy, owing to the width of No Man's Land, further north it was in his favor, as the British machine guns in enfilading positions could not see his advancing infantry until they were quite close.

It also veiled the attack from the British forward observers. One of them telephoned to headquarters some time after the assault had been launched. His words over the telephone were dramatic. He saw the enemy draw near. Presently he said: "The enemy is streaming behind us." The next message was: "I shan't be able to speak much longer." Then there was a crash, and after that silence.

The enemy's gunfire, with quick-time fuses, destroyed much of the British wire, and the rest was forced by sheer weight of human bodies. The front and support lines were smashed into a confused mass of earth, and the German storm troops took them without much delay. They were lightly held, and the English and Scottish battalions fell back in good order on the main battle line. The enemy's waves still came on, mown down by the British machine gunners at short range and by the field artillery firing with open sights. Their dead and wounded were piled up in heaps, but this did not check for long the dense masses that followed for further sacrifice.

Heroic Defense by Highlanders.

There was intense fighting around Lagnicourt and Demicourt, the last two villages on this line to hold out, and the Highlanders of the 51st Division fought with immortal heroism. When their flank on the right was exposed a battalion of Seaforth Highlanders covered the withdrawal of the other troops, regardless of their own lives, against hordes of the enemy. They held their position even when the enemy brought up two field guns and fired into them at point blank range. This last stand of the Seaforths enabled the British troops on the right to gain their defensive line, and only a few men came back after that deed of glorious endurance.

Heavy German attacks were launched all day against the British reserve line in this sector, and dead were crowded upon dead before they could force it to further withdrawal—first to Vaux-Morchies and Beaumetz and on Friday to the neighborhood of the old German line. Yesterday there were strong attacks again all along this line, but the enemy made no progress and bled his foremost troops to death against the British defense.

There was continuous fighting in and out of the village of Mory all last night, as on the preceding days, the enemy endeavoring to get this place, in order to drive down on the Arras-Bapaume road. Mory was lost and retaken several times. A battalion of Leicesters was surrounded there, and fought its way out with extraordinary gallantry. Afterward the enemy was surrounded in the village, and many were killed. Last night the Highlanders and Lowlanders swept through the village and recaptured the trenches east of it.

A company of Leicesters held Vaucelette Farm, near Epehy, though entirely surrounded, and would not surrender, so they were either killed or captured.

Another battalion was surrounded at Pezières, and, after fighting all day and sweeping the enemy with machine gun fire, made a gallant effort to fight their way through two lines of Germans. Some of them succeeded and hacked a passage back to the British lines.

Meanwhile, on the left of the battle line, between Monchy and Bullecourt, there was desperate fighting, the enemy flinging in new reserves and passing, regiment through regiment, to force his way forward at any cost.

After taking Bullecourt and Croisilles on the first day, he directed the chief effort of his thrust against Henin Hill, and made further attacks on Vaux-Vrancourt, Beugnatre, and St. Leger. For all these places there were most bloody battles, and on the afternoon of Friday the British were still holding the Beugnatre sugar factory and Vaux-Vrancourt. At 4:30 one of the British staff officers walked through that village to see the situation for himself, and found the British troops there still, refusing to surrender it, though the enemy was working around it and threatening to cut them off.

British Retirement from Henin.

At 5:50 there were more attacks, and the enemy made a supreme effort, so that all the roads from Lagnicourt, Crosilles, and Fontaine Wood were crowded with his advancing columns.

The British 3d Divisio nrepulsed all attacks, but the division on the right, at Henin Hill, was compelled to withdraw, being too weak to attack further. Twelve machine guns, with their teams, held the hill with a girdle of fire until the retirement was complete, though the enemy was swarming about the slopes like packs of wolves.

Last night it was decided to withdraw from Monchy. This movement was made without the knowledge of the enemy, who did not discover it until three hours after the last man had got away.

There were no fewer than ten attacks yesterday against Vaulx-Vrancourt, and the enemy brought up his cavalry in case the line should be pierced; but they could not break through, and there was great slaughter of men and horses by the British machine gunners.

Bishop of London Asks All to Pray for Easter Victory

LONDON, March 24.—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, has issued a message to the people of London, saying:

"The great struggle for the freedom of the world has now clearly reached its crisis. Do let us who are at home pray as we never prayed before for the gallant men and their leaders upon whom and God the issue depends.

"Besides our private prayers and prayers in churches at the hour of noon each day, let us hush ourselves wherever we are at work, in office, in bank, in munition factory, and invoke Divine strength and wisdom to come to their aid. Then, indeed, will this be Holy Week in a special sense, and it will lead on, if it please God, to an Easter victory."

"Like Bees Out of a Hive."

March 22.—The beginning of the enemy's offensive yesterday was on a colossal scale, not only in the width of his line of attack, which extended for fifty miles apart from the area of gunfire, but in the number of his men and guns.

"They were like bees out of a hive," said a young soldier who saw them crossing the open country within 400 yards of him. "The more one shot down the more seemed to come."

It was a return to the old methods of the German army in the early days of the war at Mons and Le Cateau, and afterward at Verdun. What wire was not cut by the Germans' guns was attacked by selected men of their assault troops, standing in front of the wire, spaced by their officers and mown down by the British fire.

Each battalion of Germans was provided with a number of heavy trench mortars dug into their trenches, and it was with these that they did most of their wire-cutting during a four-hour bombardment. At the same time they concentrated most of their heavy guns upon the British battery positions, ammunition dumps, roads of communication, and villages in the back areas.

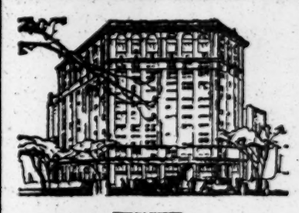
The British soldiers had been trained for many weeks to work for long periods in gas masks, and this was a priceless help to them yesterday, when they were put to the supreme test of endurance. Many of them had their masks on for hours and fought in them. One man told me that his battalion, on the left of the attack, wore them from 4 o'clock in the morning until midday. Other men wore them three and four hours at a stretch, and then were relieved of them only by being wounded and carried down behind the lines. The gunners also worked in them, carrying up ammunition to the batteries, laying the guns, and firing with these nozzles over their mouths and noses, and these goggles on their eyes.

It was an absolute proof of the efficiency of the British box respirators. Very few men received the poison into their lungs and eyes. It is with deep thankfulness that this may be recorded, for the enemy's terrible prophesies of gas which would penetrate any masks have been proved false.

In spite of the extremely hard fighting yesterday, the spirit of the men remains magnificent, and they are proud of their achievement in having broken the backbone of this massed attack upon which all the German hopes were fastened. They know what lies ahead—perhaps fighting just as hard—but they are not dismayed, and the men I saw today going up to battle were chatting and smiling among themselves with a calm confidence which was wonderful to see. Their bands were playing them up as though on a day of festival, and none but those who know them in bad times and good, would believe that they were going into the greatest struggle of the war.

The lightly wounded men have only one interest—it is to know how the day has gone, and when I told them that on balance it was very bad for the enemy, who had failed in all his larger plans, they said: "Thank goodness for that!"

They are all convinced that the enemy's losses are very great. "We were tired of killing them," said a gunner who had fired into their masses with open sights; and the men believe the enemy will break himself if he continues at the same rate of loss.



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END OF SUSPENSE RELIEVES FRENCH

High Officer Says Military Authorities Were Well Aware Blow Was Coming.

NATION CONFIDENT IN ARMY

Defensive Organization Called Fully Comparable to the Famous Hindenburg Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—A high French officer, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this morning, summed up the universal opinion here. Although in many quarters continued delay had produced the impression that the German threat of an offensive on the western front was part of the huge politico-diplomatic peace bluffs, the French and British military authorities knew better. Preparations being made before their eyes told the truth too plainly. On the whole the French population will greet the news with a feeling of relief. The trying period of suspense is ended, and national confidence in the army and its leaders is supreme.

In political circles the comforting deduction is drawn that the attack proves the German internal position less satisfactory than the enemy pretends. If at home and in Russia all had been plain sailing for the Central Empires it would have been their obvious policy to "stand pat" behind their defenses of the west and proceed at leisure with assimilation of their gains in the east. That they were forced to put destiny to the test of battle proves that events in the east have not modified their urgent need for peace.

But that the offensive for whatever reason has been retarded so long has given the Allies time to prepare a defensive organization of enormous strength. Four months ago French and British held offensive positions as the result of the advances made last year. Now they have been transformed to defensive ones, fully comparable to the Hindenburg line. In this work the soldiers have been too occupied to feel the moral effects of suspense. In a detailed dispatch the Temps special war correspondent analyzes their state of mind, which he describes as magnificent, and sums up in the words: "Let them come on. We are ready and more than ready to receive them."

Warns of Other Attacks.

The well-informed military critic of the Temps in an article on the German attack against the British front says:

"The great attack occurred in a region of which the communiqués have perhaps recently spoken least. It is neither against the Belgians nor in the neighborhood of Ypres, nor on that part of the lines which has been most bombarded and where infantry reconnoissances have been most frequent that the enemy has begun operations. He hopes to make them decisive.

"We must not be induced to think, however, because of the important forces engaged, that the Germans will not attack on other points also. They have enough divisions in France and Belgium to attempt to force the lines on several battlefields simultaneously.

"Let us also beware of drawing conclusions based on the relative importance of the commanders of the respective enemy armies. The battle has been begun by the armies of the Bavarian Crown Prince, who directs the German armies between the North Sea and the Oise. To the east of these are those of the heir to the German throne, which extend along north of the Aisne and in Champagne. Then where the Crown Prince formerly commanded north of Verdun is now an autonomous group of armies under von Gallwitz. Thence down to the Swiss frontier the command is exercised by Duke Albert of Württemberg.

"Does it follow from this that the battle now begun has only secondary interest because for dynastic reasons the principal action is reserved for the Crown Prince? The stakes at risk are too serious for Hindenburg and Ludendorff to allow themselves to be influenced by a reason of such slight importance. No matter at what point the Germans broke through the result would be to consolidate the Hohenzollern throne. If tomorrow the Crown Prince attacks in turn it will be because it is before him that lies the shortest road to Paris."

German Blow Foreseen.

Henri, in the Journal des Débats, remarks that the reasons for delaying the German attack till now are still a mystery. Such delay could only be favorable to the Allies, as it gave them time to complete their defenses. Another favorable factor is the undoubted aerial superiority recently conquered by the Allies. A third bad factor for the enemy is that his entire plan of attack had been exactly foreseen by the Allies, and even announced in their journals.

In the Matin this morning Commandant Civrieux points out that the first blow has been struck at the very point where the "Hindenburg retreat" of last year took place, and recalls the German statement at that time: "We are making a glacis for a future offensive," as an excuse for razing trees, houses, and churches, so that the Allies might have no points of observation when the time came.

In the Journal Henry Bidou declares that for the first time the Germans may be making use of tanks. "It appears that the Germans have tried to render their tanks more mobile than those of the British," he says. "It is said they attain a speed of ten miles per hour, though the figure seems exaggerated. To hide them from observation it is asserted that they brought them up to the front camouflaged as hay wagons."

M. Bidou suggests that the German assaults are likely to be preceded by vast emissions of gas in the midst of which wide intervals will be left through which shock troops can advance to the assault. That the battle is likely to be general, desperate, and prolonged none ventures to deny, but every possible precaution has been taken by the Allies.

The leading Paris newspapers today carry this official statement:

"The eventuality of the enemy offensive has led the Government to fix before hand absolute rules which the press must obey during its duration, and especially at the beginning."

There follow strict injunctions as to the nature of the news to be printed, which is limited to official communiqués, dispatches from regular correspondents accredited to headquarters, and articles of comment or criticism which "are in perfect conformity with the communiqués, contain no exaggerations or any information that may be useful to the enemy."

L'Homme Libre Breathes Optimism.

An editorial in Premier Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme Libre, says:

"The hour has come. The great drama has begun, the expectation of which has filled the last three months. Let us make no attempt to deceive ourselves. Germany has returned once more to the assault. She will throw into the furnace all her troops from the East; she will hammer furiously at the steel barrier of our front. Her blows will be heavy and continuous, but they have been foreseen. Every preparation has been made. In her desire to make too sure Germany has waiter over long. Now we also are ready—more than ready. Her fury will be faced by French and British confidence and courage, solid, superb, and, by the aid of America, confident and decided. What though men have been massed in millions? We can set millions against them. We can match shell for shell, cannon for cannon. Our aircraft, too, are on the watch, which Germany knows already, and of which she will soon have further proof. Once again we repeat proudly: 'They shall not pass.'"

In a characteristic article Reinach argues that Ludendorff has prevailed over Hindenburg and put into action the conventional German strategy of always attacking when the force is sufficient and the locality chosen is flat. It was Frederick the Great's tradition, he says, and the plains northeast of Peronne are a battlefield that Frederick would have selected.

Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, also regards Peronne as the immediate objective of the German drive. Like Reinach, he suggests the probability that what may ultimately prove to be the main attack may develop elsewhere, perhaps in the Ypres region, against the Channel ports.

Both writers suggest action on the French front, Champagne, Rheims, and Verdun being suggested as the most likely points of the moment.

"It Is Going Well," Declares an American at the Front

PARIS, March 24.—A message has been received through a courier by Homer Folks, head of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross, from Edward Eyre Hunt, who is directing the Red Cross relief for civilians just behind the new battle line. In his message Mr. Hunt says:

"I have seen something of this situation today and shall see more tomorrow. It is going well. Do not let any one make you think it is not."

Mr. Hunt reports that events have made it advisable for the Smith College unit, the Quakers, and the other Red Cross organizations to move further from the firing line. All those engaged in this work are safe.

WILL TRADE IN THE CELLAR.

Paris Stock Exchange to Continue Business During Raids.

PARIS, March 24.—The Stock Exchange Association has decided that it will not suspend business during raids on the city.

The trading will be transferred to the cellar of the Bourse when the alarm signal is given.

ALLIED AIR MASTERY A BIG ASSET NOW

British Superior to Germans in Pilots and in Quality of Machines.

SPLENDID NEW MONOPLANE

That Used by Haig's Aviators Most Successful Yet—German Fliers' Morale Impaired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22, (Delayed.)—In the battle that is beginning there is an immeasurable advantage on the side of the Allies, especially the British—and, when the time comes, the Americans. That is their aerial superiority. It is undeniable that the Germans have lost a greater number of men in the prime of life than the English. This state of things reacts on the aviation service, where young and athletic men are at a premium.

The British pilots have established the superiority they undoubtedly hold at present on two bases. First, the quality of the pilots; secondly, that of their machines. The combination insures that confidence which is the best asset for the nerve-testing business of air fighting.

The new British machine, a small monoplane on the same lines as the French "Spad," has proved the most successful air weapon of the war to date. The British successes of the last two months, which have had a markedly deterrent effect on German air activities, have been largely due to this new machine and the confidence it has produced throughout the air service. The German aviators have been correspondingly depressed, and the recent loss of many of their leading pilots has contributed to their growing weakness.

In air fighting, more than in any other branch of modern warfare, good morale is important. No less an authority than Guynemer said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent nine months ago:

"You have no idea of the influence of failure or success on an airman's efficiency. For my part, I never make a second attack on an enemy airplane if I have missed in my first attempt. My plan is a swooping dive with my mitrailleuse blazing from 300 yards' range onward. If the enemy is downed I am ready to attack another. If I miss him I never make a second attack. The moral effect of success or failure is all-important."

The famous German flier Immelmann pursued exactly similar tactics.

In bombing machines the Allies are equally superior. The latest Handley-Page machine, with a Rolls-Royce engine, is in a class apart from the Gotha.

I may be permitted to say that the day is not far distant when American pilots will be flying on the French war front. The same factors that have given the British superiority will act in favor of the Americans—perfect human material, thorough training and the finest possible machines.

In modern war photographic and observation airplanes are the eyes of the attacking army. If hostile superiority in fighting machines can blind these eyes the chances of the success of the attack are materially diminished. That is the case with Germany today. The superiority of the allied air service may well be the turning point between defeat and victory.

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GERMANY WEAKEST IN ROLLING STOCK

Airmen Could Deal Deadly Blow by Bombing Locomotives, Paris Writer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—Germany's weakest spot, asserts Maurice Barres in the Echo de Paris today, is her railway rolling stock. Every locomotive of hers our aimen destroy, he says, is a vital injury to her, because she cannot replace them. He quotes the statement of a German General, who said Germany could always manufacture sufficient munitions, but, if she must go under, it would be due to lack of railway material.

Mr. Barres says that at the beginning of the war Germany possessed 622,000 railway cars, which were insufficient for her normal traffic. What must her position be in this respect since the war began? Her pre-war plants were worn out long ago owing to the excessive demands on them for the constant transfer of troops from one front to another. Latterly, iron buffers in many cases have been replaced by wooden ones.

Between July, 1914, and October last only 91,000 new cars and 4,153 locomotives were delivered to the railways, which were not sufficient to replace the 155,000 cars permanently required in occupied and other territory outside of Germany. The lack of labor and particularly of lubricating material of every kind in Germany is excessively serious in regard to the railways, he says. It is significant that German cars sent to Switzerland to bring back necessaries always arrive there with the grease boxes absolutely empty.

The fact that ten thousand cars are required daily to transport coal from the Saar field to the district where the steelworks are is only one example of Germany's imperative need of rolling stock in large quantities. Mr. Barres says Germany has enormous stocks of coal and iron ore lying at the pithead, but is unable to transport the same to the ironworks for lack of railway material. One consequence of this was that in January last, through lack of coal, the munition factories around Munich and Cologne had to suspend night work.

Germany, unlike the Allies, Mr. Barres points out, has no America from which to draw supplies of rolling stock. He urges that French aviators pay special attention to the destruction of German locomotives, which would strike Germany in the most vital spot, as she has no labor and no materials to replace them.

"What could we not do in this way tomorrow," he says, "with our own splendid resources in airmen and with the irresistible help which America will soon be giving us in the air."

REICHSTAG HONORS ARMY.

All Members Rise When Thanks of the House Are Expressed.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that at the closing of the German Reichstag session the Vice President of the Chamber expressed the thanks of the House to the army. All the members of the Chamber rose.

The Vice President said that the German people were fully conscious of the gravity of this decisive hour, but that they had the fullest confidence in the army and its commanders. He expressed the hope that the events in the East had brought a general peace nearer.

City Official Seized at Amiens.

PARIS, March 22.—The Director of the Municipal Laboratory at Amiens was arrested this morning. It is reported a wireless apparatus was found in his home.

280

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FRENCH LOCATE GUN 76 MILES FROM PARIS

Continued from Page One.

L'Homme Libre, asserts that the password of the hour is "Confidence."

"Germany," it declares, "has wished to make it a complete offensive on all fronts—the land, water, and air fronts, as well as the 'front of the rear.' We are facing an enemy who wishes to end it as soon as possible. That suits us. Every shell that falls into Paris drives deeper into us the confidence in an ultimate victory."

Gun Made in Austria.

The Journal, in its article regarding the gun, says it is of 240 millimeters (about 9.5 inches) calibre, and of Austrian manufacture. It is a very delicate piece of machinery, which must be handled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading and pointing is a difficult task. It declares each shot costs about $4,000. "This is a new conception of our enemies," the newspaper says.

The ordnance experts were not ready last night to commit themselves as to whether the shell was a sort of aerial torpedo driven by propellers; whether an inner projectile contained in the original shell is released by an explosive after the shell has traveled a certain distance from the gun, or whether the original projectile itself reaches its destination, propelled perhaps by an explosive of a force hitherto unknown.

In Saturday's bombardment twenty-four shots in all were fired from 7:20 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., a shell dropping every twenty minutes with monotonous regularity. The shelling presented all the characteristics of a bombardment by heavy artillery, there being regular intervals between the shots and the shells falling within a restricted area. German aviators who flew high over the city during the early hours of the bombardment regulated the firing.

Advances Magnetic Theory.

A prominent American chemist, whose name is withheld for military reasons, in a statement to The Associated Press today concerning the long-range gun advanced the theory that the barrel of the gun was surrounded by a magnetic field which kept the shell virtually free from the sides of the gun when it was being fired, thereby eliminating friction, which is the greatest cause of lost motion, and thereby greatly increasing the muzzle velocity of the gun.

The chemist pointed out that apparently the same propulsive power was being used as in other high-velocity guns, but in much greater quantity. He declares the shell of the new gun travels to a great height, and largely through atmosphere much thinner than that traversed by the ordinary shell, and therefore with less air resistance. The opinion was expressed that the shell probably was made of highly tempered tungsten steel and that the deterioration of the barrel of the gun was not likely to be as rapid as in the ordinary high-velocity gun, because of the elimination of friction. It was stated that heavy charges of explosives would tend to decrease the accuracy of the gun.

SCIENTISTS DESCRIBE SEVENTY-MILE CANNON

Shell Reaches a Height of 35 Miles—Maxim Regards It as a Toy of Frightfulness.

In order to get a fairly accurate description of the 9.5-inch gun with which the Germans are shelling Paris, THE TIMES consulted yesterday one of the most noted ordnance experts in the world. This was in advance of the receipt of the German official announcement that long-range guns had shelled Paris. After carefully reading the cablegrams from Paris this man said that there seemed to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Germans had succeeded in constructing a monster with a range of seventy miles, but he added the comforting assurance that it was mathematically certain that such a gun would be useless after it had been fired fewer than fifty times. A 12-inch gun with a range of twenty-five miles has to be relined after being fired fewer than 100 times, he said, while one with a range of only fifteen miles is not good for more than 200 shots under the very best conditions of construction and operation.

This expert figured that to fire a shell seventy miles would require a muzzle velocity of at least 5,000 feet a second. The gun would have to be fired from an angle of forty-five degrees, which means that at the half way point between the gun and its target the projectile would be traveling at an altitude of about thirty-five miles. When fired at an angle of forty-five degrees the highest altitude obtained by the projectile equals half the distance between the gun and the target.

Furthermore, he pointed out that in order to obtain a seventy-mile range a gun of at least 150 calibres would be required. This would mean that the projectile would have to travel a distance of about 119 feet between the breech and muzzle of the weapon, or 1,425 inches, or 9.5 times 150.

Would Be an Awkward Weapon.

The awkwardness of such a weapon also was pointed out. With a barrel 120 feet long, the expert said, it was practically certain that the gun had to be built on the spot from which it was fired.

"The impracticability of transporting a single gun barrel more than half a city block long is apparent," he said. "In addition the gun would have to be braced with the most powerful of permanent supports, else the barrel would certainly bend under the strain of its own weight. And these braces would have to be constructed so as to withstand the force of the recoil of such a weapon. This, of course, means that they would have to be practically of permanent construction. To sum up, such a gun can be fired only where built, and after fifty rounds at the most it would be out of business and would be useless until relined, and relining would take a long time in a weapon of such dimensions."

Another important fact in connection with the operation of such a gun would be the tremendous size of the charge. To fire a twelve-inch shell twenty-five miles the barrel of the gun has to be about fifty feet long, and the powder charge weighs 325 pounds. Offhand, the ordnance expert would not estimate the size of the charge that the Germans were using to send a shell from their lines into Paris.

Hudson Maxim's View.

Hudson Maxim of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States commented as follows on the reports concerning the gun:

"When I first heard the report that Paris was being bombarded from a distance of more than sixty miles, and was asked whether or not the thing was possible, I told my interrogator that the thing was a possibility, and whether or not it were a mere probability or a fact would depend upon the purpose of the Germans.

"The Germans, since the war began, have been bombarding London at great cost to themselves. The damage done in London has not been great enough to equal the cost and consumption of energy in building the big flying machines and making the raids. The cost of a big Zeppelin, for instance, would be as great as a whole block of ordinary residential buildings.

"But the Germans believed it advantageous to raid London as a part of their campaign of terrorism and for the impression that it would create upon their own people and their allies, as well as upon their enemies.

"Paris is the heart of the Frenchman. Nothing can so afflict these feelings of the French as the falling of big shells in Paris. Therefore the introduction of this long-range gun at the time of the Germans' biggest drive they have esteemed an important psychological factor for the purpose of influencing opinion abroad as well as at home.

"I understand that the projectile is practically of 9-inch calibre. With a 9-inch gun from 40 to 50 feet in length and with a maximum elevation of 45 degrees a projectile may be thrown to a distance of more than twenty miles with the ordinary pressures at present employed in the powder chamber of the gun.

"Now, if we double the calibre of a gun we quadruple the area of the base of the projectile. If we were to make a gun of 18-inch calibre and shoot a 9-inch projectile from that we would have four times the propelling energy on the base of the shell during the entire flight of the projectile through the bore of the gun.

Thinks Such a Gun Possible.

"But it would be perfectly possible to employ a gun for such purpose of 20-inch calibre throwing a sub-calibre projectile of 9 inches. Then we would have a good deal more than four times the area upon which the powder gases would push against the projectile.

"There is nothing new in this idea of a sub-calibre projectile. Sub-calibre projectiles were used in the old 15-inch Zalinski dynamite gun in order to get greater range.

"Two rings are provided, one near the forward end of the projectile and one near the rear. The rear ring carries a driving band for giving the projectile rotation, and back of that is a gas check. The gas check is independent in this case of the driving band. The rear rider ring or support for the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to stand a pressure of 35,000 pounds to the square inch.

"When the projectile escapes from the gun these rings part company with the projectile and fly off, leaving the projectile to proceed by itself.

"With a gun of twenty-inch calibre made from 80 to 100 feet long, it would be perfectly possible at maximum elevation of 45 degrees to get the range attributed to the Germans.

"The gun would probably be what is generally designated as a knockdown gun—one shipped to the firing line in sections and erected in place. The gun, however, would be so long that it would not support itself without dropping. It would consequently have to be supported by an external structure like that used for supporting a bridge. In short, the mounting of the gun would be somewhat a bridge builder's job.

Rises Above Atmosphere.

"Of course, any kind of approved powder charge could be used, but the best kind of powder charge for such a gun would be a cordite composition, consisting of about 50 per cent nitroglycerin and 50 per cent. guncotton, made into long bars or rods and multiperforated transversely to the longitudinal axis of the bars. This would give a minimum initial area and consequently minimum initial pressure and the maximum final area exposed to the flame of combustion just before the complete consumption of the grain. This would tend to keep the pressure well up in the gun during its entire length.

"This gun when fired at a maximum elevation of forty-five degrees would throw the projectile above most of the atmosphere of the earth so that at least half of the travel of the projectile would be through a partial vacuum, and the total resistance which the projectile would encounter in say sixty miles would not be more than it would be in thirty miles if the projectile were passing through atmosphere as dense as it is at the earth's surface.

"I understand that it is rumored that the projectiles now reaching Paris are partly driven by a propeller during the flight. If this is a fact the Germans are accomplishing the result by a method not so simple or as good as that which I have indicated, for the flight of the projectile would neither be as accurate nor as sure as if the projectile should derive its entire energy from the gun.

Powder in Russia.

"This is a serious crisis, and it is time for every man in this country to turn his attention and effort to one thing—win the war! I do not think it would have been possible for the Germans to make this drive if they had not obtained large quantities of ammunition from Russia after the collapse of that country as our ally in this war. We know that the Germans were hard pressed for nitrates when the Bolsheviki took hold of the Russian Government.

"I have no doubt that the Germans obtained a good supply of what they needed most and large quantities of ammunition when they swept into Russia, and these supplies were shipments which went from this country to support Russia."

Aero Club Doubts It.

Officials of the Aero Club of America, who have called a special meeting to discuss the nature of the bombarding of Paris, refused last night to believe that long range guns were used. They said that the creation of a gun capable of shooting more than thirty miles was deemed impossible and discounted the German claim as an effort to divert attention from other means by which the French capital was being shelled. Such means, they said, might include aerial torpedoes guided by wireless.

There were four ways in which Paris might be shelled, according to a statement issued by Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, and Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors and authors of textbooks on naval and military aeronautics. They are:

"First, by new gigantic long-range guns hidden in forests or isolated places within thirty-five miles of Paris.

"Second, by large aerial torpedoes equipped with wings, which might be launched on Paris from almost any distance and possibly guided by wireless control.

"Third, by aerial torpedoes dropped from small airplanes flying at a height of 25,000 feet. Such airplanes would be unseen at that height.

"Fourth, by aerial torpedoes especially built to be shot from the huge German airplane equipped with four motors, reported as being under construction in recent dispatches from Europe."

MYSTIFIES BRITISH EXPERT.

General O'Callaghan Unable to Account for Super-Range Gun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—Major Gen. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, formerly President of the Ordnance Committee and the Ordnance Board, discussing the long-range bombardment of Paris today, said:

"So far the longest range of any gun fired during the present war has been 39,000 yards. The distance from the point in the German lines nearest to Paris is nearly three times that far; consequently the projectiles must have been fired from a longer and heavier gun and with a higher explosive than we have knowledge of. I cannot accept the theory with my present knowledge of any mechanical device.

"To prolong the flight of a projectile it has been suggested that it may contain a second charge, which is fired when the first part of its flight is completed, so as to send it still further. This device is adopted with rocket shells which are divided into two parts, so that when one is burned out the other takes up the rôle of propellant and carries the line still further, but the rocket itself is not fired from a gun. I cannot conceive of a projectile to be fired from any gun so constituted that it should be able to impart sufficient velocity to its other half to carry it during the remainder of the trajector.

"It is quite evident that any gun constructed to carry any such distance must be a very long one, and that the explosive must be far more powerful than that of which we have any knowledge at the present time in order to develop sufficient velocity to obtain this extraordinary range. This extra length, of course, means extra weight, and consequently the necessity of heavier emplacements, but these difficulties would be overcome more easily than the discovery of a sufficiently powerful propellant. The improvement in the manufacture of concrete has reached such a stage that it hardens very quickly, and where it used to take weeks and months to allow concrete to solidify sufficiently to allow heavy guns to be fired, that process now takes only days. The methods of absorbing the recoil of heavy guns also have been improved greatly during the last few years, but it is not in these directions that the problem would be difficult of solution."

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HINTS OF LONG-RANGE GUN

Army Under von Gallwitz Relied on to Check Offensive from Verdun.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.—The German war correspondents are writing a great deal on the topic of the western offensive, glowing pictures are painted of the high spirits and enthusiasm of the German troops, while allied prisoners are depicted as downhearted and nerveless.

Herr Meyer, correspondent of the Düsseldorf Nachrichten, describes the vast preparations that were made—unending munition trains, long columns of troops marching everywhere, cannon of sinister size, and so on.

"There is talk of quite a new cannon," he says. "Some one has seen the tanks and another speaks of gas and other horrors for this final act."

No one, he adds, now says a word about peace on the western front, "for every one is thinking of the battle which is necessary on account of the stubborn attitude of our foes. Every morning we feel that our strength has grown."

Great German Army Before Verdun.

Carl Rosner of the Lokal-Anzeiger and Dr. Max Osborn of the Vossische Zeitung both write from "north of Verdun." The former describes the great strength of the new army group under General von Gallwitz, which now, he says, has reached its highest point of preparedness for the struggle.

"The German soldier before Verdun," Rosner writes, "feels himself stronger and more hopeful than ever on account of the great artillery strength on his side and the strong reserves behind him. He is ready for defense or attack."

Rosner and Dr. Osborn describe a visit by Hindenburg and Ludendorff to the front occupied by the troops of von Gallwitz. Hindenburg, Osborn says, spoke only a few sentences to the men whom he inspected, saying that peace must be won in the west as in the east.

"It will be the proudest memory of every German," said Hindenburg "to have helped the Fatherland toward this peace by the sword."

Talked of Surprises for Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Mar. 24.—The German newspapers take it for granted that the decisive offensive has come at last. All the headlines intimate the beginning of the greatest battle the world has ever seen.

According to late reports received here, the German public, while dreading the tremendous losses involved, which, it is admitted, will be counted in hundreds of thousands, are comparatively confident as to the result. It is generally believed that Hindenburg would not have started the offensive unless he were certain of breaking through. There is also considerable talk of new methods to be introduced at this "final passage at arms," and of surprises which the Germans have in store for the Entente.

Final Decision Predicted.

A military writer in the Deutsche Tageszeitung says:

"Germany awaits the events that will bring a final decision with unshakable confidence in her strength, which takes it for granted that there can be but one result—success for the German arms. They may not succeed at once by one sweeping attack, by one grand irresistible drive, but by hard fighting, demanding great sacrifices."

The writer then speaks of the intensive nervous tension created in the allied camp by the hourly expectation of the German attack, which the French and British authorities sought to assuage, he says, by publishing a statement that their positions were impregnable.

"It is of no use arguing about any such contention," he says. "Events will tell."

Alert for French Offensive.

He then discusses movements that preceded the battle, and adds:

"To judge from all these signs one would conclude that the sector of Verdun was preparing for action.

"The headquarters report has told us of heavy artillery activity on both sides there that spared not munitions. That this sector has been intrusted to a specially formed group of armies commanded by General von Gollwitz indicates its importance.

"Until we took away from the French the dominating hills around Verdun it served them as a salient against German Lorraine, but we strangled them so tightly here that they lost their freedom of strategical movement and it has become impossible for them to develop their military strength with the fortress of Verdun as a base.

"As yet we cannot see quite clearly, however, and there is a possibility that the enemy may still try an offensive here and use the fortress of Verdun as a salient. On the other hand, the offensive here may be our own. Almost simultaneously we observe great activity on the part of French troops in Lorraine, extending over several days, and in Alsace opposite the army group of Duke Albrecht of Wirttemberg, which might lead us to believe that there is some connection between the operations around Verdun and in Lorraine and Alsace."

According to reports reaching The Hague, the people of Germany did not know until Friday whether the long-expected German offensive had really begun or whether the enemy had taken the initiative. In military and political circles an Entente offensive was certainly reckoned with, and its possibilities were discussed to a great extent, not so much in the newspapers as in private conversations. Lloyd George's solemn warning of a week ago that the English nation was on the eve of a grave decision that might have a fatal influence on the existence of the British Empire was often quoted as having a bearing upon the prospective Entente offensive, and it was even suggested that in the various war councils in Paris and London the other Entente Powers had insisted that the English fleet must play some part in this last and deciding offensive.

However that may be, developments on the west front have now shown that really Germany, with her ally, Austria-Hungary, has attacked. The Berlin afternoon papers that brought the news of the capture of the British first lines sold out quicker than ever before. Never was the interest in military operations so intense as at present, because everybody believes it will be the last offensive. It appears to be common knowledge in Berlin that German forces on the west are now equal, if not superior, in numbers to the Entente forces, and everybody knows that mountains of war material have been accumulated and that the massing of artillery is such as was never known before. To this the gigantic booty taken in Russia and Italy is supposed to have contributed considerably. Besides, Austria-Hungary's artillery is represented with its heaviest pieces, which aid also has a moral effect on the German troops.

Many Surprises Planned.

Military experts say that the effect of the artillery fire in the present offensive will surpass even the wildest imaginations. There have been rumors of new gas bombs that with their poisonous contents will suddenly silence a whole battery as though some magic had put the men behind the guns to sleep, when the infantry attacks set in. There are said to be other deadly surprises for the enemy, such as "great German tanks that dwarf the English and French machines of similar nature like an ocean liner does river boats, and which may soon be seen crawling on to the enemy's lines, crushing the boasted wire entanglements and everything in their way into dust and preparing the way for the hardened warriors following in their wake." There are still other "surprises of death-dealing effect" that are held in reserve and are only vaguely alluded to. All these new devices are supposed to have been thoroughly tested and "failure, as far as human judgment can be trusted, seems impossible. No doubt the other side, too, is well prepared, and no one here doubts that this last passage at arms will cost both sides untold sacrifices."

A Socialist member of the Reichstag, Ebert, speaking in the Reichstag of the present offensive, said the Entente Powers had brought it upon their own heads, that they had been warned by Chancellor von Hertling what would await them if they rejected his offer to President Wilson and the Belgian Government to talk peace, thus making this last offensive necessary. Soon after his speech the Reichstag voted fifteen milliards of war loan, with only the independent Socialists seceding.

Some military writers mention the recent explosion in the munition works near Paris, intimating that the loss of 15,000,000 of shells must greatly handicap France, as that mass sufficed for an offensive of gigantic proportions.

Aim to Crush Allied Armies.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—The military correspondent of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the German offensive, says:

"Whether the enemy is given time to consolidate his rear positions before a fresh blow is struck at the same spot need not be discussed. Maybe von Hindenburg will drive the wedge further into the enemy front, but it is just as probable that the next blow will be delivered on another front.

"The heavy artillery battle around Verdun, the fighting in Lorraine, at the Chemin des Dames, and in the Champagne may all be precursors of fresh blows.

"Our object is not to win ground or towns, but the destruction of the enemy forces and his means for the continuation of the war. From this point of view General Foch's army reserve will form our final battle aim."

OUR TROOPS DISPROVE DEROGATORY RUMORS

Reports from Front Agree That Pershing's Men Are Efficient and Well Disciplined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—When American troops first went into action in Lorraine rumors were current of lack of training and general awkwardness. Lately there is general agreement in reports as to remarkable efficiency of the Americans. Premier Clemenceau brought back highly favorable impressions, General Pershing has the same story from French commanders, and Secretary Baker's enthusiasm reflects similar conditions.

A naval officer who had been to the American front to visit the grave of a brother killed in action told me he had watched our troops critically for several days and was deeply gratified at how well they had taken their training.

"You expect courage and dash always from Americans," he said. "Our new troops already show the kind of quiet discipline we are accustomed to in the navy."

SUNK BY ITS OWN TORPEDO.

British Captain Tells of U-Boat That Started a Boomerang.

LONDON, March 23.—How a German submarine was destroyed by one of its own torpedoes, which acted as a boomerang, is vouched for in an official statement today by Captain Frewen of the British steamer Flixton.

The captain declares that while on his way from Havre to a Welsh port, a German U-boat discharged a torpedo which, when a short distance from the steamer, was deflected, and, describing a semi-circle, struck the submarine and sank it.

WASHINGTON LACKS WORD OF AMERICANS

Messages from Pershing Do Not Mention Their Participation in Battle.

FRENCH ADVICES CONFIDENT

Belief Is Expressed That Germans Cannot Drive Wedge Between Allied Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24. — The French War Mission has received information from Paris that the French and British lines have been defended energetically, and that the Entente military commanders are confident that their front will not be crushed by the German assaults.

If details were received they were not disclosed, but it was learned late tonight that the information at the French Embassy here today gave members of the war mission and the embassy a renewed spirit of confidence. It was stated that the embassy was without advices in confirmation of the reported bombardment of Paris by the Germans with long-range guns, and the War Department also professed to be still without verification of that report.

American military men have not lost faith in the ability of the Allies to stem the German offensive, and believe that the British forces have fallen back to pre-arranged positions along the line of the Somme. Both the German and British official war reports agree that there has been a retirement to the line of the Somme from Péronne southward to the region west of La Fère, and this means that the British have yielded under German pressure a strip that averages about fifteen miles in width, and which extends from the vicinity of Ham on the south to that of Bapaume on the north, something like thirty-five miles.

It appears to be the impression in the best informed quarters here that this was a strategic retirement, and confidence is expressed that, although further retirement may be forced by the Germans, they will not succeed in driving a wedge between the British and French lines or actually breaking the line of the western front.

No Word of Americans in Fight.

Greatest interest was manifested here this evening in the night report from Berlin, which stated that Franco-American reserves had been brought up and had been repulsed along with the British Third and Fourth Armies with heavy losses.

Major Gen. March, acting Chief of the Army General Staff, stated when he left the War Department tonight after considering cablegrams from Major Gen. Pershing that the department had received "not a word" regarding the participation of American reserves or other forces in the battle. The German night report speaks of French, English, and American regiments having been brought up from the southwest for a counterattack, saying that they were thrown back of Chauny in a southwesterly direction.

Chauny is about eight miles west of La Fere, the southern end of the main German drive, and La Fere is near the great bend in the line around the wood of St. Gobain, a short distance northwest of the Chemin des Dames, where American troops have been stationed for some time, with the French forces facing the southern end of the old Hindenburg line. American reserves were stationed south and southwest of the Chemin des Dames line and it is possible that some of these units may have been sent in the direction of Chauny and Jussy to strengthen the link between the French and British lines. The British lines ended at La Fere, and from that point southeastward the line has been held by French and American forces all the way to the French border.

Soldiers Flock to Washington.

In the absence of authoritative information regarding the progress of the battle today, the greatest concern was manifested in Washington, but this feeling did not prevent the capital from transforming Palm Sunday almost into a great holiday. Thousands of soldiers from Camp Meade and other camps came to the city during the day from a great automobile ride, in which there were several thousand machines, headed by three of President Wilson's White House cars, given for the use of the soldiers for a sight-seeing tour of the capital.

On the polo grounds, southwest of the Washington Monument, more than 50,000 spectators witnessed flights made by a French military aviator in a Spad chasing machine, and two American naval aviators in seaplanes. For an hour the three machines manoeuvred over Washington in the presence of the throngs and of high officials. Secretary of State Lansing, other officials, and American and Entente military officers were inside the ropes around the polo grounds, and there was little outward evidence in Washington that the capital was worrying over the result of one of the greatest battles of the war.

Had Expected Important Cables.

But beneath the surface the capital was filled with concern over the battle, and high military and other officials connected with the management of the war were at their desks dealing with official cipher messages from abroad. General March remained at the War Department until 10 o'clock at night, and left only after the last night message then in sight had come from General Pershing.

He had been expecting a message all day from General Pershing, and the word was passed out that General March would be at his office again at 8:30 o'clock tonight and might have some announcement to make. The corridors of the brilliantly lighted War Department building were alive with newspaper men, who hung around General March's door until 10 o'clock. General March was in conference with members of the General Staff and spent some time going over maps, but no formal announcement was forthcoming.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a long message from General Pershing, on the usual pink paper on which his messages are decoded at the War Department, was taken into General March's office. Shortly afterward General March left for the night.

"There is no news," said the General to the waiting newspaper men, "except a message from General Pershing containing his weekly report."

General Pershing has been asked by the War Department to send a daily report on the situation. Acting Secretary of War Crowell said that a message calling on General Pershing for a report was sent yesterday. However, tonight and last night it was stated by General March that nothing had been received.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—An official dispatch received here from Paris says:

"March 24, 2:30 A. M.—The German offensive is continuing between Crosilles and Tergnier with violent fighting in which the Germans are said to have used ninety-seven divisions. The English resistance is very efficient in everything and the German losses are very heavy. The fighting line is brought back to about six or seven kilometers behind the third line. Confidence remains complete."

CAPT. ROOSEVELT IMPROVING.

Praises Red Cross Work in Caring for the Wounded.

PARIS, Friday, March 22, (Associated Press.)—Captain Archibald Roosevelt, who recently was injured, is reported today as resting very comfortably in a Red Cross hospital near the front. He is popular with the hospital doctors and nurses and assists them in every way possible, and also daily aids in cheering up other patients in the institution. In speaking of the Red Cross work Captain Roosevelt is reported as having said:

"The Red Cross is doing everything possible for us. I cannot say too much in appreciation of their efforts, which make us feel as if we were back home. It is a great comfort to us fellows in hospitals, and if our folks could see the way we are being taken care of they would stop worrying."

The Red Cross chaplain in this particular hospital happens to be Dr. Billings of Groton, Mass., who taught Captain Roosevelt at the Groton School.

The Red Cross shopping service in the hospital has been commissioned by Captain Roosevelt to obtain a new uniform for him to replace the one which was torn to pieces when he was wounded by fragments of a German shell.

F. L. Mason of Long Beach, Cal., who has been engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in France and collecting data for use in a speaking tour for the next American Liberty Loan campaign, will leave for the United States shortly. He will take back with him a piece of the shrapnel shell which wounded Captain Roosevelt. This will be presented to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Only 19 Names On Pershing's Casualty List; Private First Reported Missing Is Captive

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The casualty list reported by General Pershing today contained the names of only nineteen men, and was the smallest reported in many days. There were no men killed in action and only thirteen wounded. Four died of disease. The list made the total casualties of the overseas army from the beginning to date 2,112. One commissioned officer only was on the list.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 24.	Total.
Killed in action	166	0	166
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	153	1	154
Died of disease	723	4	727
Died, other causes	2	0	2
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown causes	14	0	14
Died of wounds	40	0	40
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,361	5	1,366
Wounded	674	13	687
Captured	21	1	22
Missing	38	0	(a) 37
Grand total	2,094	19	2,112

NOTE.—(a) One previously reported missing now reported as prisoner.

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 24.

The casualties reported today are:

Died of Accident—1.
ROMANOSKI, ANTHONY, private.

Died of Disease—4.
HAUSTON, JULE, Sergeant, pneumonia.
COOPER, FRANKLIN, private, pneumonia.
COVERT, JOSEPH F., private, pneumonia.
STAFFORD, EARNEST L., private, scarlet fever.

Wounded Severely—1.
BROSSE, JACOB, private.

Wounded Slightly—12.
THARP, ROYAL, Lieutenant.
CARICO, ARNOLD, Corporal.
DILLINGHAM, CARTER A., private.
DUNSMUIR, WILLIAM, private.
FULLER, CHARLES L., private.
GROSS, ALBION O., private.
McDANIELSON, JAMES, private.
RESNICK, MARK A., private.
SANDERS, DAN, private.
SHELTON, MAJOR M., private.
SHEPHERD, HARRY, private.
THORBURN, BURTON L., private.

The man previously reported as missing and now reported as prisoner is Christian A. Sorenson, a private.

D. S. C. FOR NINE AMERICANS.

Three of Those Winning Honors Have Been Killed at Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 24, (Associated Press.)—The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to nine American soldiers, but three thus decorated are dead, and the cross, with an appropriate letter, will be forwarded to the next of kin.

The decorations have been conferred on Second Lieutenant A. M. Terrel, Medical Sergeant Thomas Peterson, (dead,) Privates Herman Genipy and Lenni Fillengem, (both dead,) Sergeants Varner Hall and James H. West, and Corporals Edgar H. Freeman, Amos Teske, and Homer Whited, all of the same infantry regiment. Some of these men had already been decorated with the French war cross.

Medical Sergeant Peterson, as previously reported, was attached to an artillery regiment, and in action on March 5, although mortally wounded, supervised the care of wounded brought to a station which he had established, and in order to save the lives of others gave up his own. He died of his wounds the same night.

Private Fillengem, as sentry, stood by his post the same day despite a heavy shell fire and was mortally wounded as a result.

The Distinguished Service Cross is one of four new decorations for bravery, service or wounds in the war against Germany which were authorized by President Wilson. These decorations are awarded with the approval of General Pershing, the American Commander in Chief.

Several of the Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded to soldiers of the American expeditionary force about a week ago for extraordinary heroism. The cross, which has not been cast, will be of bronze, with ribbon, and any person serving in any capacity with the army is eligible for the honor.

DUBOIS WAS TRACK ATHLETE.

Bugler Wounded in France Is Well Known in Yonkers.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 24.—Charles Dubois, a bugler, reported severely wounded in the American casualty list from France, published today, was a track athlete well known in Yonkers, where he formerly lived at 84 Beech Street. Miss Elisabeth Coffey of 17 Midland Street, which was given by Dubois as his emergency address, said that he was 22 years old and had been employed at the Otis Elevator Company in Yonkers.

Dubois was a member of the Hollywood Inn Athletic Club of this place and had competed in many races, among them a Marathon race, in 1917, in which he finished fourth. Miss Coffey said that he had enlisted in the regular army in May, 1917, and had been sent to France last September.

FRANCIS ROUSES BERLIN.

Repudiation by Russian Cabinet of His Advice Demanded.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—The German Government, according to a Berlin dispatch, sent the following wireless message to the Russian Government respecting the reported statement of the American Ambassador to Russia on his attitude toward the ratification of the German-Russian peace:

The Imperial Government cherishes the certain expectation that the Russian Government will give a quick answer, corresponding with the peace treaty concluded with the Central Powers, to this statement, which signifies open incitement to the resumption of the war against Germany.

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, issued a statement early in March at Vologda, warning the Russians that a German victory meant the return of monarchical conditions, and advising them not to ratify the treaty arranged by Lenine and Trotzky. The Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils was at that time meeting at Moscow and had the treaty under consideration.

OUR ARMY ANXIOUS FOR NEWS OF DRIVE

Americans Momentarily Expect to Hear That British Have Won a Victory.

SECTOR NOT NOW MENACED

"All We Want Is to be Left Alone," Prisoner Declares of the Germans There.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 23, (Associated Press.)—Every man on the American front is anxiously awaiting news regarding the German offensive and momentarily expecting to hear that the British have won a victory.

A prisoner taken in the American sector when questioned today said that no offensive was planned by the Germans in this sector.

"All we want is to be left alone," he declared.

The American snipers have been exceedingly active during the day. They picked off a considerable number of the enemy, some of whom were seen to whirl and pitch from the parapet into their own trenches. Others were seen to drop in their tracks as the American sharpshooters' bullets hit them.

The experiences of a patrol of four Americans who, after crawling nearly a mile, surprised a German listening post and brought back a prisoner were exciting. The patrol was under command of a Lieutenant. He jumped on the German, who was so deeply engrossed in his duties of listening that he had not heard the approach of the Americans, while the others of the patrol went into the post.

The Lieutenant and the German rolled into a trench filled with three feet of water. A second German attempted to shoot the Lieutenant, but an American Corporal drove a bayonet through him.

The patrol brought their prisoner back over the route they had taken to the post, and when he came to describe his capture the German said, wonderingly: "The first thing I knew a big American was on top of my throat, and next I was being hauled across No Man's Land."

The intelligence officers gleaned from the prisoner that his comrades in arms were inclined to regard the Americans as good soldiers, who were fighting enthusiastically, as they had entered the war later. The food supplied to the German soldiers was poor, he said, and their morale was for the most part bad. His division came to this front from Bukowina.

Airplanes, with Americans at the guns, took part in a number of engagements today, and many German machines were driven back to their own lines.

BRITAIN'S BIG ARMY TOTALS.

Parliament Hears Some Startling Figures as to Size of Forces.

LONDON, Feb. 23, (Associated Press correspondence.)—Introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons, the Under Secretary of State for War said the army was consuming three times as much imported meat as the whole population did before the war. During 1917 the following had been purchased: Eighty-four million pounds of tea, 177,000,000 pounds of sugar, 145,000,000 tins of condensed milk, 11,000,000 pounds of cigarettes, and 250,000,000 yards of textiles.

In order to give some idea of the size of the British armies, he said that in ten months 48,452 commissioned officers and 6,435 warrant officers have been appointed, 25,000 promotions had been made from second to first lieutenants, 16,800 officers and 49,100 men mentioned in honor lists, 900,000 men had gone on leave in the last four months and 200,000 men in the last four weeks.

The Labor Corps now numbers 350,000 of all races and colors. During 1917 there have been conveyed to the front 600,000 animals, 200,000 vehicles and 90,000,000 tons of stores.

In Mesopotamia, he said, 1,100 square miles were already under cultivation for the benefit of the army.

EXPECT NEW BRITISH PARTY.

Reported That Lloyd George Will Have His Own Backing After War.

At a meeting last night of the Ascension Forum, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Paul Kellogg, editor of The Survey, talked on "British Labor and Its Aims."

Mr. Kellogg was officially detailed by the American Red Cross to go to Europe and report upon the constructive work of the American Red Cross in France. In reply to a question, Mr. Kellogg said:

"I cannot guess where Lloyd George will stand after the war, but I was told that he would probably start a party of his own, as he is a natural Radical and a Democrat."

"There is more freedom of the press and of speech in England than there is in the United States at this time." Mr. Kellogg added.

When asked, "Why is not the American labor party as progressive as is the British labor party," Mr. Kellogg replied: "I am speaking only of the British labor party tonight."

GERMAN "REPRISALS" ON AMERICAN FIRMS

Compulsory Trusteeships of Woolworth, Kresge, and Other Concerns Are Announced.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.—The North German Gazette, the semi-official German Government organ, announces that as a "reprisal" the following American firms have been placed under compulsory trusteeships:

George Borgfeldt & Co. of Berlin, the F. W. Woolworth Company of New York, Louis Wolf & Co. of Boston, Butler Brothers of Philadelphia, and the S. S. Kresge Company of Detroit, all having branches at Sonneberg, Saxe-Meiningen.

MASTER GERMAN DYES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—After months of experimenting with 600 German patents for manufacturing dyestuffs the proper combination of the patents for commercial production of dyes has been determined, and the Federal Trade Commission has issued thirty licenses for use of these patents under the Trading with the Enemy act.

Twenty-two applications of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Del., and eight applications of the National Aniline and Chemical Company of Buffalo, N. Y., have been granted.

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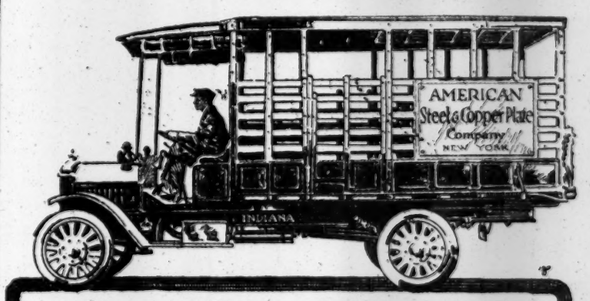

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FORCED TO ATTACK WAR REVIEW SAYS

German Command Unable to Control Strategic Situation Through Political Agencies.

FEARS PEOPLE AT HOME

Fighting of Last Week on Many Fronts Summarized in American Official Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The German offensive, says the War Department's weekly communiqué issued today, proves that the German militarists, no longer able to control the German people by political manoeuvre, have been forced to attempt a gigantic feat of arms to maintain their domination While the great attack has been able to make headway, do definite enveloping movement has been outlined, it says. The text is appended:

"The assault launched by the Germans against the British front has reopened the fighting season in the west.

"This operation confirms to us that the German higher command, unable to control the strategic situation through political agencies, as has been unceasingly attempted during the last four months, has been forced to engage in a desperate military venture in an effort to retain its domination over the peoples of the Central Empires and, if possible, force a victorious peace by the fortune of arms.

"The German attack began with a brief but overwhelming artillery bombardment with high explosive and gas shells at dawn on March 21 in the rolling country north of the Oise, ninety-four miles northeast of Paris. From Croisilles south to Vendeuil, a distance of forty-seven miles, the Germans concentrated this preliminary barrage, in which a number of Austrian batteries participated.

"At the same time hostile artillery was active in the Ypres-La Bassée region.

"The German infantry divisions thereupon advanced to the attack along the flanks of the salient in front of Cambrai. Furious fighting continues on the northern flank, between Croisilles, Bullecourt, and Lagnicourt; on the southern, along the line Gouzeaucourt-Hargicourt-Le Verguier, and extending across the Crozat Canal to beyond La Fère.

"The British forces are heavily engaged. While the Germans have been able to make headway, no definite enveloping movement is as yet outlined.

"It would be premature to express an opinion regarding the tactical phases of the operations now taking place. We must expect further changes in the combat situation, which are inevitable in a battle of such magnitude.

"Enemy casualties have been exceedingly heavy.

"Artillery duels are reported in Artois and Flanders, and the extension of the battle front is possible.

"Prior to the German attack great activity prevailed along the entire British front. The British troops were successful in a number of raids strongly driven into the enemy lines, proving their alertness and initiative.

"Our own forces in training in Lorraine are still holding on to the trenches northeast of Badonviller, which were captured last week. In this region our artillery is continuing to batter the German lines, and a number of scouting parties which have penetrated the German positions report that enemy works have been considerably damaged.

"In our sector north of Toul our artillery has successfully bombarded enemy works and billets behind their lines. During a raid one of our patrols reached the German second line, and returned without suffering any casualties. In this area the enemy made a thrust against the French forces on our flank. Our own forces became engaged. The Germans were driven off. A hostile raid was also attempted against our forces at another point. This operation was preceded by a strong barrage. Our infantry, well supported by artillery, was able to stop the attacking column before our trenches were reached.

Raids by American Troops.

"Our troops raided hostile works east of Luneville. In the Laon area the enemy used a considerable number of gas shells, causing only slight casualties. Gas bombardments were noted in Lorraine.

"The French front has also been extremely active. Large raiding operations were undertaken, more especially in the Verdun area.

"A brisk French attack against the hostile trenches in Malancourt Wood resulted in the penetration of the enemy line on a front of 1,000 yards to a depth of 800 yards. Eighty prisoners were taken.

"Another very successful French raid was conducted against the adjacent positions near Cheppy Wood, where, on a frontage of over 800 yards, a depth of 300 yards was attained and numerous prisoners were captured.

"American officers who are training with French units participated in these operations.

"The Germans in turn temporarily were able to penetrate the French trenches at Samogneux, Cauriéres Wood and Bezonvaux, while southwest of Ornes and west of Apremont, the enemy thrust forward a number of units and succeeded in overrunning the French positions and took prisoners.

"In the vicinity of Rheims, particularly in the neighborhood of Fort La Pompell, the enemy made a number of attempts to advance against the French lines. Hitherto there has been no indication of an extension of the German offensive to the French front.

"We also note that Belgian units have taken over the important North Sea segment of the western front, which for a long period had been held by the French. The front along which the Belgian forces have been fighting has also been the scene of increasing activity and the Belgians repulsed an attack in force by German shock units after a very heavy encounter. At one point the enemy was able to cross the Yser and took 300 prisoners.

"Simultaneously with the German offensive operations in the west we note further hostile activity in Italy, which may be the prelude of an offensive in this theatre. An Austrian detachment launched a heavy assault in the Frenzela Valley and was able to penetrate into the advance outposts, but was thereupon checked. Along other sectors of the Italian front intense artillery activity prevailed, more especially in the regions flanking the Lake of Garda. The enemy exploded a large mine under the important positions of Monte Pasubio, but without achieving any results.

Enemy Advance in Russia.

"Peace between Russia and the Central Powers has been ratified at Moscow. However, the enemy is continuing to advance into Russia. Petrograd has been evacuated. The Russian General Staff has moved from Smolensk to Moscow. While the Germans have made no serious attempt to advance in Esthonia and Livonia beyond the line held previously, it is reported that they are now again on the march. The Russians at Potolsk have been ordered to surrender all firearms to the Germans.

"In the Ukraine a German column is pushing eastward from Kiev and Austro-Germans are moving on Kharkoff, while another column has occupied Nikolaieff. In Eastern Ukraine 3,000 Austro-German ex-prisoners of war are said to have armed themselves and captured Rostoff-on-the-Don.

"The Rumanians have evacuated the last strip of Austro-Hungarian territory held by them.

"There were no salient developments in the situation in Siberia. Former German and Austrian prisoners of war have constituted themselves into an army corps and occupied Irkutsk.

"Central Asia has become the scene of armed action.

"The Armenian colonies in Russian Turkestan and the trans-Caspian districts have agreed to a general mobilization. In Baluchistan certain tribes have attacked British outposts on the Indian frontier.

"Ten thousand Tibetans have been armed, and have captured a number of Chinese centres.

"From the Caucasus reports of Turkish atrocities continue to be received. The Turks have now occupied all of the Batum-Russian trans-Caucasus region.

"Along the entire Macedonian front renewed artillery activity is noticed. French and Serb units executed a number of successful raids.

"In Palestine the British are further consolidating their gains and have captured three additional towns.

"A Turkish counterattack at Deir Ballut was repulsed.

"The British line has now reached a point nine miles north of Ludd."

FRENCH BEAT OFF JUVINCOURT ATTACK

Artillery Engagements Violent in Champagne and in the Verdun Region.

PARIS, March 24.—The War Office communication issued today says:

German troops, after a violent bombardment, undertook a surprise attack to the south of Juvincourt, but quite without success.

There has been fairly spirited artillery fighting in the region of Le Prete Wood, in the Vosges not far from La Fontenelle, and at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

A later official communication says:

There was intermittent artillery activity north of the Chemin des Dames. Artillery engagements, sometimes violent, occurred in Champagne, in the region of the Monts, on the right bank of the Meuse, between Cauriéres Wood and Bezonvaux, and at Hart-

SAVE DAUDET'S PAPER.

Readers Contribute $300,000 to Keep L'Action Francaise Going.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—The royalist newspaper, L'Action Française, some time ago found itself facing a crisis owing to the increased cost of production and a lack of advertising.

The editor, Leon Daudet, hit upon the idea of appealing to its reders to supply a million francs as fresh capital to enable the journal to continue. The response has been surprising. Money began to flow in steadily, mostly in such small sums as five, ten and twenty dollars, the contributions coming chiefly from persons of limited means.

Daudet now announces proudly that during the last three months he has received in this way $300,000, or half as much again as he asked for.

SEES NO DISASTER IN GERMAN DRIVE

British Retirement Under Onslaught Parallels French at Verdun, Capt. Tardieu Says.

GREAT GUN SOON USELESS

Long-Range Bombardment of Paris Not Important—Urges America to Hasten Her Blow.

There is nothing in current news from overseas to warrant any disquietude on the part of the American public or any of the nations allied against Germany, in the opinion of Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States. In a statement issued here yesterday, however, he counseled the hastening of preparations in this country to deal the enemy "blow for blow," and the maintenance by Americans at home of the same "calm confidence" in the ultimate issue of the war as has been manifested by the nation's troops in France.

"The German attack," said Captain Tardieu, "seems to have exceeded in violence, by the number of guns as well as by the number of men, all previous attacks, but I insist that this attack is exactly similar to all those which have already been repulsed. The two first days seem to me to be absolutely similar to the two first days of the battle of Verdun in February, 1916. The British retirement near St. Quentin relatively is not more important than the French retirement was at the beginning of the Verdun engagement.

Stronger Than at Verdun.

"Ten days later, at Verdun, we had ceased to retire, and the result was of negligible value to Germany. We have every right to think that the outcome will be the same this time. The Germans may benefit by the increase of power resulting from the Russian treason in abandoning the cause of democracy. I think the numerical superiority of Germany is six to five, but the British and French are much stronger and much better armed now than we were at Verdun. Therefore there is no cause for anxiety.

"Notwithstanding the tremendous weight of troops and fighting machinery employed, the results of the past two days are not superior to those we achieved ourselves in the first two days of our offensive on the Somme in 1916. You must also keep in mind that the few miles which the Germans have taken, with the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of men, constitute only a small part of the territory they evacuated in 1917.

"As regards the bombardment of Paris by long-range guns, the bombardment does not seem to have hurt Paris as much as is usual by bombing by airplanes. I have only one word regarding this firing on Paris: If there really exists such a gun, the initial speed of the shell must be such that the gun will not be able to work after a very limited number of shots. We must therefore maintain the same attitude that the Parisians have held—there must be complete calm.

"Finally, I ask our American friends to draw from the first two days of battle only two conclusions: First, the necessity of keeping cool and making themselves the critics of the news; and, second, the necessity to act rapidly and increase with all haste the preparation of the American help. In such a great battle as this we must see the whole thing and not alone a part of it.

"In the last two days I have noticed a tendency now and then on the part of the American press and the American public to be a little nervous. America is in the war. American boys are at the front. The American public in the rear must keep as calm as the American boys on the fighting line."

French Ministers Stanch.

Cable messages from Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon asserting that France would not sheathe the sword until the Germans restored Alsace-Lorraine were made public here yesterday by the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amérique.

These messages, transmitted through High Commissioner Tardieu and Ambassador Jusserand at Washington, were in reply to cablegrams sent recently by the association thanking the Premier and Foreign Minister on behalf of "all the Alsatians and Lorrainers of the United States" for demanding in public addresses the return of the provinces.

"Profoundly touched by your message, I thank you whole-heartedly for once more proclaiming that the memory of German oppression offends your consciences, beyond the years and beyond the seas," read the Premier's reply. "Your impassioned demand is no longer merely that of thousands of men torn away from their mother country. The civilized world has made it its own. It has become for the world the symbol itself of right.

"Arrayed against a new aggression, sure of the justice of our cause and conscious of our strength, we will not sheathe the sword until after full reparation for the violence suffered."

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Women's Tailored Suits

of superior materials and workmanship

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

$22.50, 25.00, 27.50, 29.00, 32.50, 35.00, 38.00

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Women's Apparel Section of the Sixth Floor

(Thirty-fifth Street Elevators)

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Broadway at 34th Street

For Today, Monday

Fashionable Spring Coats for Women Special at $39.50

The coat *illustrated* is just one of many charming models in this collection, developed in Satin, lavishly trimmed with marabou.

Other equally chic coats are to be had in Charmeuse, Silk Faille, Crystal Cloth, Duvet de Laine and Silvertone, beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne.

To be had in Taupe, Black, Rose and Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 34 to 46.

Stunning Coatees, Capes and Coats for Women

We shall offer in four special groups today a wonderful collection of new coats, cape-coatees and capes, in the most individual and exclusive Spring models, at very modest prices. Every fashionable material is represented, and in all the stylish colorings.

Prices, $25, 29.50, 39.50, 49.50

All sizes from 34 to 52½, with a splendid assortment for those requiring extra sizes.

A Most Important Offering of

Women's Fashionable Skirts at $6.95 $8.75 $12.75 $14.75

At each price the variety of styles and materials is most complete. Many new features in pockets and belts are exhibited, and the materials include Serges, Velour Plaids and Stripes, Wool Poplin, Worsted Checks, Satin, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, and Novelty Taffetas, in all the fashionable colors.

Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

Dainty Silk Foulard Frocks for Misses

In a Very Special Offering

Monday at $19.50

Youthful, chic frocks of shimmery Silk Foulards, offered at this special price because of a most unusual purchase. Three models to choose from, each depicting a new phase of Spring Fashions.

Colors: French Blue, Rose, Navy Blue, and Wisteria in combination with White. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Satin Bags in an Important Sale at $4.95

Large size model, very convenient for shopping. Smart, and very tastefully developed in good quality Satin with inlaid frame. Lined with flowered silk and fitted with purse and mirror. Colors: Taupe, Brown, Maize, Tan and Navy Blue.

Main Floor.

The Women, Children and Men of Northwestern France and Belgium Are Naked

We want all your old clothing IMMEDIATELY. Notify The Fifth Avenue Association at 542 Fifth Ave. and a van will call.

Beginning This Morning, an Exceptional

Sale of Women's Frocks

Regularly $35 to $39.50.

Special at $25

One hundred smart Tricotine and Serge dresses that have been selling in regular stock at $35 and $39.50, combined with a special purchase of frocks in the same materials and models that were late in delivery. All are ideally suited to immediate wear, and at $25 are most extraordinary values. The colors include:

Tan, Rookie, Navy Blue and Black.

Sizes 34 to 44 in the assortment.

The New Modart

Front-Laced Corsets for Spring

Are now being shown in the Saks' Corset department for every type of figure. The "Modart" is the most comfortable front laced corset made. It is without a peer for its perfect-fitting qualities, and its unusual construction gives to it durability equaled by no other corset.

Prices $3.75 to $16.50

TODAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

Kolynos Tooth Paste	19c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	34c
Boriclor Tooth Paste	36c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	75c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	73c
Listerine, $1.00 size	69c
Borine Magnum	90c
Gloriol Wavolene; bottle	79c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 size	62c
Phillips Milk of Magnesia	35c
Odo-ro-no, 25c size	18c
Odo-ro-no, 50c size	34c
Theatrical Cold Cream, ½ lb. cans	21c
1 lb. cans	39c
Petroleum Jelly, 1 lb. cans	10c
Babcock's Talcum Powder, Cut Rose, Corylopsis and Elice, can	12½c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, 1 lb. can	19c
Samurai Talcum Powder, 1 lb. can	19c
Lysol, bottle	23c
Johnson & Johnson Shaving Cream	21c
Lavoris, $1.00 size	65c
Mum-Deodorant	17c
Pussy Willow Face Powder	39c
Caswell & Massey No. 6 Cologne, 75c size	60c
$1.50 size	$1.15
$2.25 size	$2.00
Hyglo Nail Polish	18c
Benzoin and Almond Lotion	25c
Arthur's Eau de Quinine	65c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, ½ pint	20c
1 pint	35c
quarts	60c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, 45c size	35c
70c size	60c
$1.10 size	85c
Rubber Sponges, reg. 39c	29c
Household Rubber Gloves, reg. 39c	25c
Rubber Shower or Diver's Caps	25c
Rubber Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray, reg. 85c	69c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 16-oz. bottle	19c
Toilet Paper. Cabinet contains 3 rolls of 1000 sheets each	31c
Turknit Wash Cloths, 4 for	25c
Ideal Hair Brushes, reg. $1.00	89c
"Keep Clean" Hair Brushes	45c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, adult's size, medium or hard bristles, not seconds	30c
Tooth Brushes, bone or celluloid handles, 4 rows of best grade bristles	25c
Nail Brushes, wooden backs, assorted styles	25c
Bath Brushes, long detachable handles	45c
Steel Cuticle Scissors	50c
Steel Scissors, various lengths, reg. 50c	39c
Shaving Brushes, bone handles, also in nickel case, 75c kind	50c
Lamb's Wool Puffs, regular 15c and 20c	10c

Sale of Soaps

Life Buoy Soap, cake	6c
Hand Sapolio Soap, cake	7c
Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake	8c
Johnson's Foot Soap, ck	17c
Packer's Tar Soap, cake	19c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, cake	19c
Castile Soap, 2½-lb. bars	49c

No Mail or Telephone orders filled during this sale. None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Paints—After The Formulas of Uncle Sam

Down at Atlantic City — way out in North Dakota and somewhere in the State of Washington, the Government has erected Paint Testing Boards where it has experimented to learn what elements must enter into paint to make it acceptable to the Government.

Macy's

MIXED PAINTS

are made in accordance with the Government's specifications — the outside white containing 40% white lead, 40% zinc and 20% asbestine—the light colors equal proportions of white lead, zinc and asbestine or coloring—in either case combined with

Pure Linseed Oil

high grade turpentine and dryers as thinners. That is why our paint dries perfectly with a gloss, possesses enough elasticity to prevent cracking or peeling and gives such lasting service wherever it is used.

Buy Good Paint And Save Money

for paints that do not measure up to the requirements of Uncle Sam cannot be fit for your service at any price. Paint of equal quality to our paint costs more elsewhere.

	Outside White	Light Colors
Gallon,	$3.53	$3.38
Half Gal.,	1.86	1.79
Quart,	96c	93c

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street, Broadway.

Clocked Lisle Hose for Men 47c

Full fashioned, with reinforced heels, toes and soles. Elastic garter tops. May be had in white with black clock, champagne with black clock. Also white, champagne, medium gray and dark gray with self clocks. Sizes 10-11½.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Jap. Silk Shirts $4.96

Our own importation of white Japanese Habutai Silk Shirts, made in Japan from our exacting specifications. Every size from 14 to 18 in pleated or plain negligee styles.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Shop on a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way — the time saving way. Ask any salesperson for a Blue Transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

JAPAN NOT SCARED, TERAUCHI SAYS

Premier Tells House of Peers Question of Intervention Has Not Been Considered.

PRESENT CABINET MAY FALL

Mikado's Army, Tokio Understands, Will Act Without Allies If It Goes to Siberia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSAKA, March 24.—Premier Terauchi, replying to an interpellation in the House of Peers today, said:

"The Government has not considered the question of intervention in Siberia. The empire is not so powerless as to be frightened to such an extent by German penetration in the East.

The reason for the falling enthusiasm for intervention is undoubtedly the weakness of the present ministry. The Sijukai Party wants a change in the Cabinet in case of intervention, but the Sijukai are unable to form a Cabinet alone. There is general talk of the formation of a Cabinet of "all talents," or a fusion cabinet, toward which political opinion is slowly moving.

The Emperor's Council, which will take place shortly, will not be final.

TOKIO, March 24, (Associated Press.)—The interest in America and in Europe in the possibility of Japanese military intervention in the war is duplicated in Japan, where the question of the dispatch of an army to Siberia not only overshadows everything else, but has created a national problem not approached in importance since the Russo-Japanese war. The correspondent, in this connection, is reliably informed that Japan, after the frankest exchange of views with the Allies, is still studying the question and has not decided upon its policy.

Representative opinion among the Japanese regards the situation as serious and as fraught with possibilities of danger to the safety and national interests of Japan, as well as to the cause of the Allies. The chaos in Siberia, with battles between opposing factions on the border of Manchuria, is regarded as rendered more sinister by the presence of 140,000 German and Austrian prisoners who are virtually at liberty, and by recent accounts that German officers have been seen in the ranks fighting with the Bolsheviki.

It is announced that the Japanese Navy is making careful preparations to meet the possibility of the Germans transporting submarines to the Pacific. The two Japanese warships at Vladivostok, it is pointed out, could land marines in the event of danger to the lives and property of the Japanese.

The fact that several Japanese were among the killed and wounded in recent Siberian engagements has encouraged the press more vigorously to urge governmental action.

In Japan the war has created a grave question by the steady rise in the price of food and other necessities, causing increased hardships to the masses.

Although the Siberian situation is serious, it is not deemed at present to be critical, but the indications are that Japan will remain in a state of alertness and preparedness to meet eventualities. Should intervention be decided upon it is understood the powers will not raise the question of the necessity of joint military action, and that the Japanese Army alone would be intrusted with the campaign. The question of how the Russian people would view the entrance of Japanese forces into Siberia forms an important aspect of the present situation.

The illness of Premier Terauchi has given rise to reports of a possible change in the Ministry.

TROTZKY'S VIEW OF JAPAN.

Believes Germans Would Welcome Invaders and Ask Them to Stay.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 22.—I saw Trotzky, People's Commissary for War, in his room in a small hotel near the Kremlin today and asked his opinion of Balfour's speech, which is only now printed fully in the Russian newspapers. Trotzky said:

"The main point of the speech is that Japanese intervention is intended to help the Russians. The question is, what Russians? Certainly it is not intended to help the Soviet power, but rather the bourgeois classes. Now the interests of the bourgeois classes compel them to friendship with Germany. They must see in Germany the only hope of support against the awakened fires of social revolution which, even if momentarily suppressed, would merely turn into a volcano beneath them, perpetually compeling them to closer and closer reliance on their reactionary neighbors, Japan on one side, Germany on the other."

I asked what would be the effect of the control of the Siberian Railway by the bourgeois Russians and Japanese troops. Trotzky said: "It would throttle the Soviet power in European Russia and would insure its final collapse and the establishment instead of a German controlled bourgeois in Eastern Russia."

I said: "But if the Japanese withdraw their troops?"

He replied: "Does it not occur to all that it is the Germans themselves who would be the first to invite the Japanese to remain since the departure of the Japanese might mean the rebirth of the Soviet power, which by its very existence, however remote, would be a danger to Germany? Don't the Allies perceive that Japanese intervention now would insure that sooner or later German and Japanese interests would coincide in direct opposition to the interests of the Allies?"

SAYS JAPAN WILL AID POLES TO GET FREEDOM

Yada Tells Meeting to Honor Military Commission That His Country Is with the Allies.

Eight thousand Polish men and women at a patriotic meeting in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night, assembled to honor the members of the Polish Military Commission to the United States and to urge the organization here of an army of 100,000 Poles to assist the Allies in the fight for world liberty, stood and cheered Consul General Chonosuke Yada when he said Japan was with the cause of the Allies to the bitter end and was ready to fight for Polish freedom and to prevent Teuton plans for a second Poland in Russia.

"I simply echo the sentiment of our people at home when I say we are second to none in our sympathy and admiration for the heroism of the French Army and the unfaltering efforts of the Polish people to be free and independent," said Consul Yada.

"The militant barbarity of the Teutonic armies may extend the area of devastation to helpless and unresisting Russia, and the Kaiser may boast of the might of German militarism for a time, but our allies are confident in the conviction that the united weight of humanity and justice will prevail over the mailed autocracy in the end.

"Japan herself is a small island country in the Orient. She knows how to sympathize with the desire of small and oppressed nations in Europe to have their rights vindicated in the congress of peace, which will be convened, not by the Central Powers as they plan it this moment, but by our allies at the congress which will dictate terms to the Teuton autocracy.

"Japan wants to see a free Poland, she wants to see Belgium and Serbia out of the German yoke, and she also wants to see the Far East secure from the brutal invasion of German forces. But the collapse of Russia has brought this sinister enemy to the Orient again and we now stand face to face with him in Siberia and Manchuria.

"The Kaiser's design toward Russia it seems to us at this moment is to make vast Russia a second Poland. He must not be permitted to play his baleful game in the Baltic states and in the territories beyond the Urals. Russia must live with independent Poland, hand in hand after the war.

"We have to congratulate ourselves that the severe test which has fallen upon us recently through the collapse of Russia serves only to strengthen the tie of alliance and union among the Allies to fight the Teuton's militarism to the bitter end."

C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General, who was Consul five years at Warsaw, referring to Poland's wars for freedom, said:

"My Polish friends, your chance has come again to free yourselves from Teutonic tyranny. A new Polish Army shall arise as the result of the visit of the Polish Commission to battle side by side with the Allies for the restoration of the world to peace and civilization."

Count Jozef Poniatowski, a member of the commission and an officer in the French Army, aroused the big throng to enthusiasm when he said:

"The big German gun you hear about won't frighten any of the defenders of the western line. The sure defeat that is coming to Germany on the western front will do more harm for the Teutonic cause at Berlin than all the shells they can throw from their biggest weapons."

Other speakers were Captain Gasiorowski, who is assisting in organizing the Poles here; Major Josef Kozlowski, and Captains Stanislaw, Grodzki, and Henryk Wagner of the commission, who are to remain here and assist in the military work of organizing and training the Poles.

Polish and American flags draped the speakers' stage and standards with the emblems of the various Polish societies taking part in the meeting were grouped on each side of the platform.

VOTE GERMAN WAR CREDITS.

But Some Socialists in Reichstag Plead for Russian Provinces.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—In the course of the debate in the German Reichstage today, says a Berlin dispatch, Herr Evert, Socialist, expressed the expectation that the Chancellor would be deflected by no obstacle from carrying out his assurance that the peoples on Germany's borders would be permitted to shape their national life by their own free decision.

The member added that unfortunately there were no prospects of peace in the West, as neither President Wilson nor the Belgian Government had responded to the Chancellor's assent to President Wilson's four principles, while England, France and Italy had pronounced for a continuance of the war and voted the necessary credits. Thus Germany was still in a position of defense in the west against a numerically superior enemy who was threatening Germany's vital interests, he declared.

We therefore agree to the war credit," the member announced.

On the second reading of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaties Philip Scheidemann, the majority Socialist leader, vigorously attacked the Government for demanding the renunciation by Russia of Poland, Lithuania and Courland. He declared the policy of might would not help German interests, which required lasting calm and friendship between the German peoples.

"As, however," he added, "the treaty ended the war in the east, we refrain from voting."

JAPANESE MISSION HERE.

Military Body Begins Tour of Eastern Part of Country.

The Japanese military mission which has been at Washington for some time came to New York yesterday to begin a tour of the eastern part of the country. So far as could be learned last night, the members of the commission, which is headed by Lieut. Gen. Chikushi, will not make any formal appearances or speeches in this city.

No public welcome was accorded to the members yesterday. The members of the mission, which includes, besides General Chikushi, Captain J. Toshita, S. Uchide, S. Fukui, K. Ando, and G. Suzuka, went to the Waldorf, and devoted most of yesterday to visiting Japanese friends. Today they will visit points of interest in New York, and tomorrow they are to to West Point, where they will inspect the United States Military Academy.

BAKER PRAISES RED CROSS.

Finds In Its Operation at Front a Source of Pride.

PARIS, March 21, (Delayed.)—Following his inspection tour of American Red Cross activities in France, including hospitals, rest stations, canteens, and stores, Secretary of War Baker said that he was particularly impressed with the work being done by the Red Cross at a big aviation camp where he visited the officers' mess and rest rooms, and watched the Red Cross women serve the cadets and soldiers with coffee, chocolate, and sandwiches.

"When one is in the zone of the armies or in the supply areas words of appreciation or praise for the American Red Cross seem superfluous," Secretary Baker said. "The foresight that has characterized its present and prospective operations has been a source of pride to the commanding officer of the American forces, and should be a source of comfort to the people of the United States, who, I know, enabled it to carry on its work and to expand."

Secretary Baker complimented the Red Cross women on their appearance, and told the directress that their work was "inspiring." General Pershing, who accompanied Secretary Baker, also congratulated the Red Cross on its splendid work.

BAKER TO SEE KING TODAY.

Secretary Also Will Dine with the Premier, Balfour, and Others.

LONDON, March 24.—Secretary of War Baker spent a quiet Sunday at the residence of Ambassador Page, working with his secretaries an din the afternoon receiving American and British newspaper men. He dined at the Page home, where a number of other guests, mostly military men, were entertained with him.

The Secretary will be received at Buckingham Palace tomorrow morning, and will dine tomorrow at the Page house with Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, the Earl of Derby, the War Secretary, and British army officers. Tomorrow he will also have conferences with the Earl of Derby and other British military authorities.

BUY UP AIR RAID POLICIES.

French Government May Take Over This Class of Insurance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—In view of the enormous amount of business being done here in policies for insurance against air raids, a movement has been started in political circles in favor of such insurance being taken over as a Government monopoly. A bill tabled today for immediate discussion proposes that the Government underwrite all such business at a premium of 10 cents per $200, the profits to be devoted to recouping the damage done to military or refugee property, which thus would be insured free of cost.

A meeting of the radical and Socialist Deputies, who form the largest and most important group in the Chamber, has decided to ask the Government either to create a monopoly or at least to organize the insurance companies in a trust in a way which would have the same result.

REDS PLAN ARMY FOR WORLD REVOLT

Trotzky Talks of Force of from 300,000 to 750,000 to Aid the Proletariat.

EXHAUSTION TO END WAR

With Aid of Ukrainians and Poles Germany Can Fight Indefinitely, It Is Argued.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 20.—At its first meeting after ratification of peace the Moscow Soviet devoted itself wholly to the question of military preparation. Yaroslavsky, for the Bolsheviki, presenting a report, said they had nothing to demobilize. The question before them was the creation of a new army. He referred to statements of the Germans in Brest-Litovsk that twenty-five divisions would suffice for the occupation of all Soviet Russia.

Trotzky insisted that an army was necessary to fight east and west alike. "We cannot preserve the illusion that European capital will patiently suffer the fact that in Russia the power is in the hands of the working class," he said. He spoke also of the need of revolutionary discipline and need of general instruction of the working class in the use of arms.

"At first," he went on, "we need an army of 300,000 or 500,000—at most three-quarters of a million." He ended his speech with the declaration: "We will create collective discipline, and when the European proletariat rises in revolt we shall say, 'We are here.'"

This is in principle acceptance of Lenine's theory that the task of the Soviets is to hold on until mutual exhaustion from fighting of the groups of European capital brings about a revolution in all countries. As to the question of electing officers, Trotzky said they would be elected, but would be compelled to give proof of fitness to carry out their duties.

In a leading article the Pravda gives a series of reasons why the war must continue indefinitely. For example, Germany is able to feed herself from the east, to secure metals, and in case of need to get Ukrainians and Poles to replenish her armies. "Therefore the whole future course of war between the imperialists will actually be decided by the policy followed by Russia." The Germans think they will be able to profit by Russia's weakness. The English and French think Russia in some form or other will continue the war.

"Hitherto," it continues, "the revolution has profited by the war and now the war hopes to profit by the revolution. The endless world war will rouse the millions of labor against the imperialist adventurers. Our task is to send to join them an army of the Soviet Republic, not to strengthen, as the imperialists calculate, this or that bourgeois front, but to turn the front of the world war into a front of the workers and soldiers' revolution."

Trotzky declares the wild stories about arming Austro-German prisoners in Siberia are without foundation. I have talked with an American who has just arrived in Moscow via Siberia with a large quantity of foodstuffs. He reports that he never had an easier journey.

The Irkutsk Soviet telegraphs that the commission of inquiry into the plot of officers against the Soviet power in Siberia has definitely established the fact that the Cossack leader, Semenoff, is operating with bands on the Manchurian borders. A new agreement with China provides that Semenoff's bands should not be allowed by the Chinese to cross the Manchurian frontier into Russian territory.

Direct passenger communication with China and Vladivostok through Harbin has been restored. A Russian-Chinese customs station has been established. It is announced from Blagovestchenk that during the civil war in the Amur district the Chinese troops loyally refrained from taking part, in spite of attempts by the White Guards to provoke Chinese intervention by firing on the Chinese town.

MOSCOW OFFICIALS SEIZED.

Germans Isolate Kiev from Russia—Allied Officers Ordered Away.

MOSCOW, March 21.—M. Dibenko, the former Commissary of Marine, has been imprisoned in the Kremlin, charged with failure to obey orders and advance while commanding troops sent to resist the German entry into Narva. He will be tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

Orders have been issued for the arrest of eleven heads of bureaus in the Food Ministry, charged with bribery, speculation, the illegal appropriation of money, and incompetency. Many of the accused men escaped before the order to arrest them could be carried out.

Prices of manufactured articles in Russian cities fell slightly with the signing of the peace, but food prices were not affected. The shortage of money is forcing merchants to sell goods to raise actual cash for their expenses, and this is said by some financiers to have been partially responsible for the decline in prices. Woolen goods and heavy shoes are dropping in price, probably in part because of the mild weather.

M. Menjinsky, the Commissary of Finance, has been endeavoring to relieve the shortage of the circulating medium by having the Government pay the Petrograd workmen in checks, but the workmen have refused to accept them.

The Soviets in many cities are forcing the merchants to deposit their receipts in the banks and are making levies on the capitalists to provide the banks with currency.

Captain Leo Schmand and Lieutenant Beerger, representing the German Red Cross, have arrived in Petrograd, where they are working with the Swedish Legation in an investigation of the condition of German war prisoners preparatory to their exchange.

Kiev has been virtually isolated from Russia since the German occupation of the city. Herr Mumm is directing affairs there as Germany's special representative. Direct train service with Berlin and Vienna has been established, and the newspapers are printing chiefly German dispatches. German money is circulating freely in the town, with the rate of exchange 70 kopecks to one mark. Ukrainian prisoners are arriving from Germany and Austria daily.

There is an unconfirmed report that Prince Lvoff, the former Premier, has been arrested at Tumen, Siberia, and taken to Skaterinburg. Prince Lvoff's relatives say he had nothing to do with the alleged plots to create a separate Siberian Government and was living quietly and avoiding participation in politics. (A Petrograd dispatch on March 14 reported that Prince Lvoff had been arrested by the commander of the Russian northern front. He had previously been reported as having formed a new government in the east and planning to enter Siberia with the Japanese should they intervene.)

AMSTERDAM, March 21. (Delayed.)—According to a Berlin telegram the Minister of the Interior of the Ukraine has sent a circular to the French, British, and Belgian officers still in Kiev, requesting them to leave the Ukraina.

The Cologne Gazette says that an aerial mail service is being established between Vienna and Kiev and also between Odessa and Constantinople.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says that water transportation to the Ukraine has been established, the lower Danube as far as Sulina being free of mines.

EX-CZARINA PLEADS FOR SON.

Wants Him Placed in Sanitarium in Southern Russia.

MOSCOW, March 21. (Associated Press.)—Former Empress Alexandra has requested permission from the Soviet Government to send the former heir to the throne, Alexis Romanoff, to a sanitarium in Southern Russia, as his physicians say that his sojourn in Siberia is impairing his health.

The Government Commissaries are considering the application.

WON'T HELP AMERICANS.

Commander of Finnish White Guards Refuses to Parley with Reds.

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—The envoy sent by Minister Morris to General Mannerheim, the White Guard leader in Finland, in an effort to make arrangements by which the Americans in Southern Finland could get through the lines of the contending armies, has reported that General Mannerheim refused to consider the requests of the allied envoys. The General offered to send an airplane to drop letters from the allied Ministers into the Red Guard's territory, but flatly refused to have any parley with the Red command, to grant the requested twenty-four-hour armistice, or even to send an officer with a bugler to escort the allied emissaries.

General Mannerheim further informed the American, British, and French envoys that the military situation was such that it might be a month before they could reach their countrymen in the Red Guard territory. The envoys returned to Vasa from the headquarters at Hapaamaki and are awaiting developments there.

The protest against the arrest of Professor Henry C. Emery, the American, and of Englishmen by the Germans on the Aland Islands has been delivered, but apparently it has not been answered. Nor has the Minister received any answer from M. Gripenberg, the Finnish Minister at Stockholm, to his protest against Professor Emery's arrest.

The American Minister is greatly disappointed over the failure of his efforts to get the Americans out of Southern Finland. He was informed today by telegraph from Bjorneborg that the sixteen Americans there are decidedly uneasy over the prospect of a German advance. The German control of the Aland Islands is so complete that the Finnish authorities have given notice that no passes can be issued to travelers bound for Finland by way of Aland. The Germans control the cables to Finland, and all messages from Finland reaching allied Ministers and Consuls here pass through German hands.

POLISH QUESTION WORRIES TEUTON PRESS

Papers Complain That the Poles "Freed" from Russia Show No Gratitude.

That the settlement of the Polish question is still far away and that the prospects of Germany and Austria-Hungary reaching an early agreement as to the division of the spoils of war in the shape of former Russian territory are not overbright are indicated by articles found in copies of German and Austrian papers recently reaching London.

On Feb. 14 the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung called upon the Poles not to forget that the plans of the German imperialists, which were those of the German military authorities, contemplated direct annexation of Polish territory, and that the Austro-Polish solution would guarantee the Poles against this danger. Polish agitation in Austria was therefore merely working for the King of Prussia and the Prussian imperialists. It exposed Austria and the Poles to the danger of seeing "German imperialism, greedy and lootloving as it is," revive its plans for a fourth partition of Poland, on the plea that it would be impossible to admit Poland to the community of the Central Powers.

In reprinting this appeal made to the Austrian Poles by the organ of the Austrian Social-Democracy, the Berlin Vorwärts, the mouthpiece of the German Pro Government Socialists, remarked that German Socialists were apparently requested to keep in check the greedy and loot-loving German imperialism while Austria comfortably gobbled up the Polish dish. It added that "the innocence with which the Austrian imperial and royal imperialism is recommended as the best protection against the King of Prussia is really charming."

The German press, in general, is disposed to excoriate the Poles for their protests against the proposed handing over to the newly-created State of Ukraine of the Cholm district. The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says that there can be no doubt as to the conduct of "liberated" Poland toward her liberators. The Poles show no gratitude for their liberation, and behave as though they were entitled to demand something. They will not understand that they have to conform their behavior to the needs of their liberators. "In these circumstances," says the Lokal-Anzeiger, "there can be no arrangement with them; and the longer people in Berlin ignore this fact so much the worse for us. We should be glad to believe that the foregoing official statement is a sign of impending comprehension; at the very least it reopens the Polish question."

The official statement referred to deals with a rumor that Germany had decided to take only as much of Poland as might be required for the strategic safety of the German Empire, and to "leave the rest to its fate." The statement adds:

"We are informed from a competent quarter that no decision has yet been taken as to what is to be done with Poland. The conduct of liberated Poland toward Germany and Austria-Hungary will naturally influence the character of the final decision."

POLES FIRM FOR VICTORY.

Council of National Defense Here Condemns German Seizures.

A meeting of Poles held yesterday afternoon at Washington Irving High School under the auspices of the Polish Council of National Defense cheered calls for unflinching determination to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion no matter what sacrifices this might entail. Resolutions were passed condemning the seizure of the Province of Cholm, which the Germans and Austrians have turned over to the Ukraine, and condemning Polish nationalist leaders for the opposition they have made to German aggression. On the stage was a picture, draped with Polish and American flags, of General Pilsudski, commander of the Polish Legion, which was forced to surrender when it attempted to defend Poland against the Germans.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

We, assembled in meeting on the 24th day of March, 1918, in the City of New York under the auspices of the Council of Education of the United Societies and the Committee of National Defense, in order to manifest our protest, do declare what follows:

We are appealing to our brothers in the Province of Cholm, who have been sold to the Government of the Czar by the degenerate politicians with Mr. Dmowski at their head for the price of deceitful promises, who now have been torn away from their Fatherland by Prussia and Austria, that they courageously cope with illfate until autocracy, deriving its strength from deceit and violence committed on whole nations, will be completely crushed before it reaches the climax of crime.

We are expressing our gratitude and honor to Joseph Pilsudski, the leader of our nation, and to his stalwart soldiers, now in German prisons, for their daring appeal to arms and for the blood that they shed for their country.

We are paying the Regency Council the homage that is due it for its stand against the aggressors; we are recognizing it as the only temporary Government of Poland.

We are appealing to all the Poles living in America that they come together under the Star-Spangled Banner, the only guarantee of the victory of democracy and a just peace, that they co-operate by all their means, either in the ranks of the American army or in any other field of organized effort, with the plans of President Wilson, the first head of a Government that has declared as one of the irrevocable terms of peace the freedom, unity, and independence of Poland.

We firmly resolve not to give up our work until the Prussian haughtiness will be subdued, until the trading with nations will be abolished, until the Polish Eagle, liberated from a hundred and thirty years long slavery, will soar on high beside the American.

We are for the fight of united democracy of the world under the leadership of America! We must conquer!

Long live united and independent Poland with her own seafront! Long live the United States and President Wilson, the leader of democracy!

Dr. F. Levinski called "the cession of Cholm in exchange for the concession of privileges to rob freely the natural resources of the Ukraine" only the latest in the endless series of German crimes against God and man. "It is one more demonstration," he said, "of the German scrap of paper theory of international relations. As American citizens and as Poles, we must do our double utmost to check the German lust for domination of the world." There were several other speeches in Polish and English. Alexander H. Dubski was Chairman.

WILSON THANKS MOVIE MEN.

Acknowledges Their Help in Promoting Patriotic Campaigns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Wilson has sent a letter to William McCormick Blair, director of the Four-Minute Men, praising the work of the motion picture theatres in connection with the Liberty Loan and other campaigns. The President's letter will be read by 25,000 Four-Minute Men this week in motion picture theatres everywhere in the United States, Panama, Alaska, and Hawaii, as follows:

"The motion picture theatres of the country are rendering so substantial a service in aiding the Four-Minute Men as spokesmen of the national cause that I would not willingly fail to acknowledge the debt the country owes to these theatre managers. Their response to requests has been hearty, and their cooperation is most helpful.

"Will you please convey to them my appreciation of their aid in giving this exclusive privilege to your speakers?

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

NOVELIST AT ITALIAN FRONT

Marie Van Vorst Thanked by Duke for American Gifts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, March 24.—The first American woman allowed to go to the Italian front was Signora Cagiati, formerly Marie Van Vorst, the New York novelist, who has visited different points on the Piave line and also Venice, collecting impressions, material, and anecdotes for lectures to be delivered next May in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. She intends to illustrate the gigantic effort made by the Italians after their reverse last October, and the self-sacrifice and calmness of the population under continual aerial bombardments.

Signora Cagiati visited historic Treviso, one of the most tried cities, which now looks as if an earthquake had destroyed it. She distributed to about 1,000 troops American gifts, which the soldiers deeply appreciated, sticking little Star-Spangled Banners in the bands of their hats, expressing warm thanks, and cheering for the United States. The Duke of Aosta, head of the Third Army, being present, said a few gracious words to Signora Cagiati, thanking her for the kindness shown to his troops.

Signora Cagiati said she hoped to be able through her lectures in the United States to have many more gifts sent to the Italian soldiers, and also hoped that American troops would soon be fighting on the Italian front. The Duke smilingly answered that he would accept anything from America, either men or gifts.

Signora Cagiati is leaving for America at the end of March, heading a commission which includes two Italian officers from the Bureau of Gifts for Soldiers attached to the Supreme Command, directed by Dr. William Macheate, whose organization is accomplishing efficient work among the troops. It has employed mutilated soldiers in distributing $1,500,000 worth of gifts monthly, thus keeping up the morale and spirit of the soldiers. The mutilated often remain in the trenches after the distributions and carry on a work of propaganda. The commission from the Bureau of Gifts is going to America with a view to co-ordinating those societies and institutions which are already sending gifts to Italy and individuals who have not yet realized the need.

NAPLES WELCOMES CROSBY.

American Impressed by Fortitude Shown in Air Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAPLES, March 24.—Oscar T. Crosby, Chairman of the Interallied Commission on War Credits, who is visiting here, has been received by the warm-hearted Neapolitans with true Southern fervor.

In examining localities struck in the late air raid Mr. Crosby was much impressed by the fine spirit displayed by the people, whose fortitude and courage were admirable. He said that they willingly take their share of the sufferings of war.

The presence of Mr. Crosby was made the occasion of frequent demonstrations of gratitude and friendship for America, which took the form of outbursts of spontaneous cheering.

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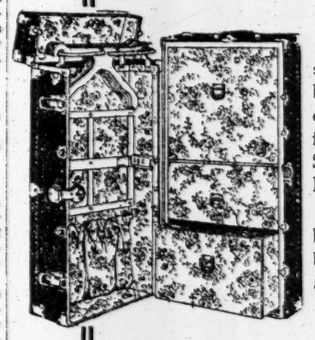

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The same applies to De Pinna Suits and Overcoats for everyday wear, while the De Pinna sports clothing designed for Riding, Golf, Motoring and Tennis, holds equally true to tradition or present day habits.

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Young Men's Top Coats; sizes 33 to 40. Prices range from $30.

"Prep" School Suits for young men, in single and double breasted Sack and Sport models, made of fine imported fabrics; sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices range from $25.

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TAKE UP PLANS TODAY FOR PARK TRENCHES

Loan Committee's Spokesman Announces a Conference Over the Proposed Excavations.

ENGINEER TO BE IN CHARGE

Ex-Commissioner Cabot Ward Sees a "Shocking Mistake" in the Proposed Park Invasion.

Detailed plans for the trench system which the Liberty Loan Committee proposes to dig in the North Meadow of Central Park will be made out today at a conference of engineers, both military and civil, and landscape architects, who will be in charge of the work, according to a statement given out last night by John Price Jones, Assistant Director of Publicity of the Loan Committee. He announced also that the actual digging would not begin until later in the week.

Meanwhile, the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society will be held tonight at the Bar Association, and the chief topic to be brought before the gathering will be the possibilities of further action to prevent the invasion of the park. From the point of view of procedure there is only one more step to be taken—the submission of the completed plans for the trenches, whenever the plans are finished, to Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect of the Park Board, whose approval is necessary to any scheme of alteration for the parks.

It is felt, however, by many who think that the success of the Liberty Loan does not require such a measure, that there are possibly other grounds for hope that the enterprise will find a home somewhere else than in Central Park. Friends of the park mentioned yesterday the fact that Controller Craig, in his opening address at Friday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, which authorized the use of the park by the Liberty Loan committee, said: "The representatives of the Liberty Loan Committee told me that they deemed this scheme essential to the success of the third Liberty Loan, which is essential to winning the war. There is no other place in the City of New York which they are willing to accept. In view of these conditions, the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvement, which recommended the Central Park site, had no choice."

It was pointed out that this practically meant that the Board of Estimate acted, or saw fit to make it appear that it was acting, under compulsion by the Liberty Loan Committee, and it was suggested that legal steps might well be based on this abnegation of its function by the city's upper governing body.

Hope also was expressed that the Liberty Loan Committee itself, which had been won over to the views of its publicity department on Friday morning at a meeting at which several of the members were represented by substitutes, might be the source of some feeling that perhaps the necessity of Central Park and no other place for the trench exhibition was not so inevitable as had been represented.

In announcing the beginning of the conferences of architects and engineers who are to plan the proposed trenches, Mr. Jones, the Assistant Director of Publicity, said:

"The Liberty Loan Committee desires to announce to the public that the work will be carried on under an expert directorship, which guarantees every care, precaution and respect for the Central Park ground thus to be utilized. It has full scientific and artistic assurance that when the 'Liberty Trenches' spectacle has served its patriotic purpose the North Meadows of Central Park will be restored to their present condition. This section of Central Park, when it has 'done its bit' for the nation, will go back to the city unscarred and still the free, uncommercialized place of beauty of the people."

No time limit was set in this announcement for "the restoration of the North Meadows to their present condition." It took more than four years to put the meadow in that condition following a period of decline about 1911.

Engineer to Direct Work.

The transformation of the meadow into the proposed trench system, according to Mr. Jones's announcement, will be under the engineering superintendence of Thomas C. Desmond of 31 Nassau Street, who has been a consulting engineer on subway and railroad construction work and is now President of a shipbuilding company. Mr. Desmond said yesterday, according to Mr. Jones:

"With the fund available for restoration I am willing to prophesy that three months after the spectacle of the Liberty trenches has closed the furrowed ground will be entirely backfilled, and within a few weeks thereafter will have resumed its old aspect completely—trees unharmed and a perfect carpet of grass replanted."

In planning the proposed trench system, according to Mr. Jones, Mr. Desmond will be assisted by Charles Dana Gibson, the illustrator, and by landscape architects chosen by them. He will have as consulting engineer in construction Captain H. H. Barrows of the 302d Engineers from Camp Upton, and the work of handling the crowds after the exhibition is opened will be in the hands of Major William T. Tutherly, U. S. A., retired. These officers and the Marquis de Polignac, who, as representative of the French High Commission, is in charge of the war materials lent by the French Government for the proposed exhibition, have already been in consultation as to the construction of the system.

Mr. Jones's statement also conveyed the information that similar plans were under way to promote the Liberty Loan in Chicago and Baltimore. In Chicago the trenches are to be put on the Michigan Lake Parkway.

Cabot Ward Opposes Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—Major Cabot Ward is greatly disturbed over the reports of the park invasion and gave out the following statement:

"There's no doubt it would be a shocking mistake to place the proposed exhibition of war trenches in Central Park. It has been thoroughly realized in France that the war increases the need of normal healthy recreation places which must not only not be interfered with, but rigidly preserved for the masses in our crowded American cities. This particularly applies to Central Park, the most valuable single possession of New York, whose every acre is intensively used every day, so that no part of it can be withdrawn without destroying that symmetry of plan which makes it a marvel of varied recreational activities for all classes of citizens.

"As Park Commissioner, I always knew that THE NEW YORK TIMES would be prompt to discover and resist every project to interfere with the operation of this great city asset or any attempt to create a vicious precedent that might lead to future misuse.

"I am glad THE NEW YORK TIMES maintains its record as a protector of the park, even against so worthy and useful an object. They should find another place for this exhibition, just as they did for the encampment of troops proposed for Central Park during my administration.

"What I have learned in Europe about park management confirms the view held by THE NEW YORK TIMES and which I tried to apply, viz.: Rigorous adherence to proper park uses is absolutely necessary to prevent encroachment which would ultimately lead to perversion of the very purposes for which they were created."

PLAN FOR LOAN CAMPAIGN.

Volunteer Women Workers and Bond Salesmen Are Needed.

Mrs. Cortlandt Barnes, Chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, will begin today the enlistment of volunteer workers of three classes for the next Loberty Loan campaign, beginning April 6. Bond salesmen are wanted to take charge of booths, speakers and social workers to address public meetings of foreign-born citizens, and house to house canvassers to stimulate the sale of the bonds. Free instruction classes will be held daily for all these workers.

On April 4, two days before the campaign for the third loan is begun, there will be an interdenominational clerical conference on the moral aims of the war. All of the 13,500 Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergymen of the Second Federal Reserve District have been invited to attend these meetings, which will be the beginning of a campaign which will be conducted during April, May, and June by the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. More than 300 meetings will be held during these months in the campaign, and it is expected that the presentation at the opening meeting on April 4 of the necessity of successful war loans as an essential to the fight for military victory will lead practically all of the clergymen and church workers to enroll themselves in the bond campaign.

The Liberty Loan Committee announced yesterday that so far 3,205,571 separate bonds of the second Liberty Loan had been delivered by the Federal Reserve Bank in this district. Only $20,000,000 worth of the registered bonds remain to be delivered. Of the individual bonds somewhat more than half were of the smallest denomination, $50. The number of each denomination sold and the par value of their total is as follows:

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Par Value.
$50	1,627,976	$81,398,800
100	822,000	82,200,000
500	111,436	55,718,000
1,000	613,541	613,541,000
5,000	12,788	63,940,000
10,000	17,830	178,300,000
Total	3,205,571	$1,075,297,800

The total subscription in the Federal Reserve District was $1,550,453,450, and the Treasury Department's allotment was $1,163,475,200. There were 1,122,115 subscribers in New York City—941,765 in Manhattan, 140,950 in Brooklyn, 22,064 in Queens, 8,903 in the Bronx, and 7,343 in Richmond.

Protests of the People Against the Park Trenches

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

Channing Pollock on the Effect of the Park Invasion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not an "art artist"—a pestiferous breed, forever adding to the beauty of life, and running counter to practical, businesslike politicians—and I am as deeply and vitally interested as anybody in the success of our war; but still, notwithstanding, and despite these facts, nothing in years has made me hotter under the collar than the proposed wrecking of Central Park.

Impractical and unreasonable as it may sound to the Board of Estimate, too, my motives are measurably unselfish. I have a clean, green park of my own in the country, safe—thank God!—for the time being, from the patriotism of our City Fathers. Thither I am able to repair when this municipality grows too unnecessarily ugly. My indignation is on account of the man less fortunate; the plain man, of the type that supports Tammany, and that finds its only cleanness and greenness—its only refuge from the trenches already dug in every other part of town—from filthy, littered streets, and torn-up paving, and gulches, and gullies and general upheaval—in Central Park.

Go out, the first warm, sunshiny day, City Fathers, and see this man, thousands and thousands strong, walking along the paths, reading on the benches, feeding the doves and the squirrels, indulging in other peaceful and ruminative pastimes that, to your practical mind, must seem idle and foolish. Watch him filling himself with the sight of the green things, sunning his soul, and letting it grow. And estimate for yourself, O puissant and patriotic Board of Estimate, whether this man—the thousands of him—wants his quiet oasis turned into a county fair, a Coney Island!

This man, and the other kind of man, whose heart craves the pinny-pinny-poppy show, the dust, the racket, and vulgarity of your Bowery holiday, will not contribute to the Liberty Loan. And the more fortunate class—the class that has parks of its own—certainly is not to be moved to patriotism by this glimpse of patriots, or to liberality by being asked to squander tax money in partly repairing wanton damage. Shocked and disgusted at such hysterical vandalism, it is more likely to sit back, with buttoned pockets, and, borrowing its vocabulary from the politician, remark, "Oh, hell!"

In my small way I probably have worked as hard for and contributed as much to the various Liberty Loans as the Board of Estimate. With the part of my brain regrettably and unavoidably "art artist," I have written articles and made speeches for the Great Cause. * * *

My vote, and theirs, I shall not attempt to transfer. That, forevermore, with unfailing memory, shall belong to whoever opposes or runs against these vandals. They and I will not expect to prevail. Politics is no game for busy men; they have scant chance against men who have no other business. But, for what it is worth, I give my hand and my heart to the punishment of this outrage as I lift my voice in protest against it!

CHANNING POLLOCK.

New York City, March 24, 1918.

AN UNTRIED THEORY.

A Less Expensive Experiment Should Be Made First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad there are so many people who feel about the park as I feel, and who cannot help regarding the trench scheme as a "senseless waste."

Why cannot the Government hire one of the large theatres and give a continuous performance of moving pictures, the life in the trenches, Gerard's experiences, and other representations of the war actually taking place on the front, giving the proceeds to the Liberty Loan? I am sure it would be more of a success for the loan than the trenches. It will save the park, save the $25,000, satisfy those who love the park, and really give more general information than the trench could possibly give.

I wish my influence could help to save the park.

If one could absolutely know that by destroying the park life could be saved and the war won, it would be one thing; but for a theory, why not try a less destructive theory first?

A TAXPAYER.

New York, March 23, 1918.

FOR THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

Many Advantages and None of the Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ideal site for the reproduction of war trenches in the City of New York, in my opinion, is the heart of the metropolis. There are several vacated blocks selected for the location of a court house and civic centre. The immense ground is entirely unproductive and no operations are to begin thereon until the war is over. There are a considerable number of trenches on the site at present, some of natural formation, some were made by excavation; there are paths and byways, depressions and curvatures of the pattern of Old Jericho, all requiring but finishing touches, which can be accomplished at little expense, to make them model and real trenches.

By erecting a system of circuslike benches around the colossal inclosure a seating capacity of about one million comfortable seats could be had for those desiring to witness trench warfare, and at a nominal charge for admission a profit could be derived sufficient to build a new Lusitania and restore a few of the many edifices and temples in Belgium and France maliciously and mercilesaly destroyed and mutilated by the frightful parent and his mischievous Prussian sons.

This site has an immediate surrounding of twenty or more blocks, housing one of the wealthiest commercial, light manufacturing, and shipping industries in the world, and is, during working hours, faced by hundreds of thousands of workers, and is in the walking radius of hundreds of thousands of dwellers. The site offers the remarkable advantage to the millions on errands downtown of taking in the trenches without any extra carfare, and to all those who would designedly come for the purpose from all directions of Greater New York and many New Jersey towns but one carfare.

The third Liberty Loan will find a ready market; a mere announcement by the Government will do it. But if we are to have trenches, the site is cited in sight. But do not let any one trespass on Central Park. It is not enough for the park to be sacred, but the park "is mine," as much mine as yours, and is the property in common of everybody else. "Thou shalt not covet * * * anything that is thy neighbor's."

EMANUEL M. BECKERMAN.

New York, March 23, 1918.

To Further Cause of Trench Digging

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the request of the undersigned, a group of law lawyers, bar barristers, engine engineers, contract contractors, architecture architects, paint painters, merchandise merchants, song singers, and art artists who did not want to take a vacation have effected a mass meeting in the spacious and luxurious hall of the "Four Winds Hotel," (better known as Central Park,) and after general discussion we

Resolved, To consider officially established the Trench Club of America, to help in the digging of trenches, shell craters, embankments, subterranean dugouts, and the like, in all parks, promenades, gardens, and other public places that on account of their so-called natural beauty have been so far respected by the vandals.

To ask as our reward: First, that contracts do not go to the Tiger, and, second, that all trees that no doubt will be felled are kept to help in next Winter's coal-saving campaign.

In proof thereof, all those present affixed their signature to the act.

MARIO D'EGGOFSET,
Hon. Secretary.

New York, March 23, 1918.

Wants Washington to Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A decided and vigorous move should be made at once by the men and women of New York who stand for ideals which our present public officials cannot grasp. We must save Central Park for the peace, rest, and joy of our people, rich and poor. We should do our utmost to stop this extravagant scheme for trenches. By united action at once we can add thousands of dollars to the third Liberty Loan. Immediate and united action would bring such results that Washington would probably step in and take the matter out of the hands of our local politicians.

ISABEL K. BENJAMIN.

Irvington-on-Hudson, March 23, 1918.

Extend the War Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It having been definitely settled to use the north meadows in Central Park for building trenches, &c., to advertise the next Liberty Loan, could I suggest, to add to the realism, that the churches, private houses, apartment and other buildings, which can be distinctly seen east and west from any part of the north meadows, be wrecked or put into such state of ruin as to bring us to a real state of appreciation of the horrors of war? What matters it, if to do this would cost any amount of money, hardly to be estimated, as long as the next Liberty Loan is a success? Perhaps some of the owners of this private property might object to having their homes ruined or damaged; if they do, or would, they can be called unpatriotic, pro-German, &c.

JAMES B. MARSTERS.

New York, March 23, 1918.

Make It as Bad as Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of today the article on "Our Present No Man's Land" very well expresses the feelings of so many of us who have for years known, loved and enjoyed Central Park, in regard to the proposed spoliation of that beautiful place. Of course, to make the "trench" represent the real thing, everything possible should be there. By all means make it as bad as possible. Ruin for the present and years to come at least a large portion of the park. That will surely please the majority, and especially those who, unfortunately, rule New York.

J. POMEROY BROWN.

Stratford, Conn., March 23, 1918.

TWO BILLIONS FOR CANNON.

Gigantic Army Program Involves Erection of 16 New Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A summary of the work of the Gun Division, Bureau of Ordnance, prepared for the Secretary of War, shows that it has been necessary to equip sixteen large plants for the manufacture of mobile artillery and that the total program of the Gun Division calls for an expenditure of approximately $2,000,000,000. At the outbreak of the war the Gun Division was composed of three officers and seven civilians. At the end of 1917 it had approximately 500 officers and 3,500 civilians, and by June, 1918, it is estimated, there will be 1,500 officers and more than 10,000 civilians in the division.

"The Gun Division," says the memorandum, "has arranged for the production of many thousand cannon and the erection and complete equipment of sixteen plants for their manufacture. These plants are well under way and a number are practically complete. Forgings are already being produced and the machining plants are in an excellent state of progress. It was necessary to build these plants from the ground up, as no adequate facilities existed for this program, which covers practically all calibres of guns. The total program of the Gun Division calls for an expenditure of approximately $2,000,000,000. Orders for nearly all of the entire program have been placed."

The memorandum says all the available capacity of the country for the manufacture of powder and explosives is being utilized, and arrangements made for substantially doubling the output. The major projects of the Gun Division have included:

Construction of smokeless powder plants, in the face of the necessity of doubling the present output. These are now under way.

Expenditure of approximately $40,000,000 for plant facilities to manufacture artillery ammunition, with an estimate that $200,000,000 will be spent for cannon alone within two years after the outbreak of war.

Negotiations in many cities for the erection of plants for the extraction of toluol from the illuminating gas being furnished these cities by private gas companies.

Conservation of the supply of ammonium nitrate and acids and construction at Government expense of a plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and its final conversion into ammonium nitrate.

Construction, now undertaken, of a gas-filling plant to cost approximately $1,500,000 and the construction of five large shell-filling plants to cost in the aggregate $25,000,000.

DYING AFTER AUTO CRASH.

Welsh Pinned Under Car Upset by Collision with Another.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., March 24.—Three automobiles and a bicycle figured in an accident on the Paramus Road near here this afternoon, and as a result three men are in hospitals, one of them so badly injured that he cannot live, the physicians say. G. H. Van Tuyl of 41 Bennett Avenue, Washington Heights, New York City, and John C. Welsh, a school inspector of Tompkinsville, S. I., own a farm at Walkill, N. Y. They were returning from the farm this afternoon in a small machine driven by Van Tuyl. A large car speeding along side-swiped their machine and rendered the steering gear useless. Before the machine could be stopped it crashed into another machine and turned turtle.

Welsh was pinned under the car and received a fracture of the skull and probably internal injuries. Dr. Cadegrand of this place rushed him to the Hackensack Hospital. He will die. Van Tuyl was also badly injured. He was taken to Barnett Memorial Hospital, as was Albert Dewacco of Hackensack, who was riding a bicycle directly in the rear of the automobile which was in collision with Van Tuyl's and had no chance to stop before hitting the wreckage.

Thinks Gun Hidden Near Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 24.—Captain Lund, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Bethlehem Steel plant, places little credence in the reported shelling of Paris by the Germans from a distance of seventy miles. He believes that the shells are from a "spy gun" placed probably thirty miles from Paris.

Y. M. C. A. SEEKS WAR AIDS.

Wants 1,275 Men for American and Allied Forces Service.

The Young Men's Christian Association is now enlisting 1,275 men for service with the American and allied forces. All but 400 of them are destined for service in France, hundreds of them in the front battle line, where they will face danger equally with the soldiers in the trenches. No men of draft age will be considered for the work.

"Every Y. M. C. A. Secretary in the country," said E. G. Wilson, Secretary of the New York City Personnel Board, yesterday, "is burdened with the extra task of finding other men fitted to take up Y. M. C. A. work for the soldiers at home and abroad. We are seeking to enlist in the country at large 400 men for service in the United States; 400 for service with the American Expeditionary force under General Pershing; 300 for the French Army huts; 100 to supplement the work in English Y. M. C. A. huts, and 75 to be sent to Italy. The quota for New York City is 175.

"This is a service which requires the highest type of manhood. We are particularly seeking successful business and professional men, those of high Christian character, good mixers, men resourceful and adaptable to conditions as they find them. We want the highest class of men America has produced, for the highest type of work for their fellowmen which can be offered.

"Some of them will be sent close to—perhaps actually to—the firing line. All will see conditions which tear men's souls. It is not an adventure filled with romance; there will be plenty of drudgery, long hours, and high tension, nerve-racking work. It demands ability to keep cheerful and bring inspiration to other men who are war weary, homesick, and discouraged, and who are facing unusual temptations. It involves actual danger. It is no task for a man fond of ease or of low physical vitality. Yet we believe there are plenty of men who will find in the call to this service an opportunity of doing the greatest work of their lives, and that there are many who would offer themselves if they thought they could qualify.

"We also want chauffeurs, mechanicians, accountants, clerks, and stenographers, construction men to build huts, shipping men to handle the supplies, and many others."

STATE OFFICIAL VICTIMIZED.

Evidence of $100,000 Fraud In Hands of District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Brogan, who was at work in his office yesterday preparing for the prosecution in court today of three men concerned in the stock gambling investigation, said that evidence sent to him regarding other fake stock corporations and mining ventures included a fraud of $100,000 against a well-known State official.

"A promoter of an oil company spent $10,000 a week for a month or more in trying to interest the State official in the affairs of the company," said Mr. Brogan. "I do not care to make public the name of the official at this time, as I fear that his money is entirely lost because of the statute of limitations. This promoter, who is still doing business here, induced the official and his friends to put $100,000 in the company, and finally got the official to allow his name to be used as President. With this good showing the promoter sold stock rapidly, but apparently none of the proceeds, or very little or the money from stock sales, went into the treasury of the company."

GOVERNOR TALKS IN CHAPEL

Addresses Reunion Service of the Dry Dock Mission.

Governor Whitman visited the city yesterday and spoke at the meeting of the Young People's Society of the University Place Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, later addressing the ninth annual reunion service of the Dry Dock Mission and Emmanuel Chapel of the church at 727 Sixth Street. At the Emmanuel Chapel the Governor expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the parish, as shown by its service flag, one of whose stars stood for Colonel Henry W. Hodge, former Public Service Commissioner and now with the engineers in France.

"Our country's defenders," said the Governor, "are not going to stop this side of Berlin, no matter what the sacrifice." Among those who attended the reunion were the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Church; Major Hoppin, the Governor's military aide, and the Rev. George F. Schlbrede, pa[illegible] of the chapel.

Franklin Simon
Boys' All-Wool
Norfolk Suits
with extra knickerbockers
Sizes 8 to 18 years
$12.50 to $27.50

Standard sizes and In-Betweens so that every boy can be fitted

WE do not limit our stock of boys' Norfolks to standard sizes. We carry a full line of In-Between sizes, too. No matter how much a boy varies from the regulation build for his years, we can fit him.

These Norfolk Suits are shown in a pleasing assortment of Norfolk models and tailored in all-wool homespuns, cheviots, tweeds, worsteds, serges and gabardines, in a wide range of colors.

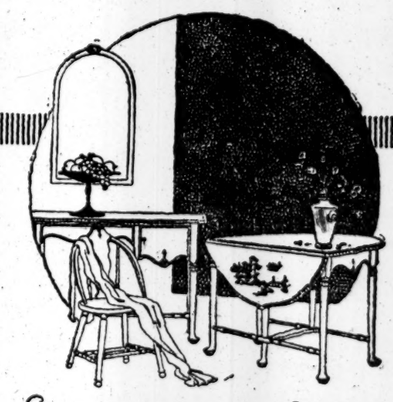
Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Furniture With The Charm of Colour

Down through the centuries, Master Craftsmen have wrought wonders with Colour

The lacquers of the Orient, the enchanting ornamentations of the Empire period, the paintings introduced in Carolean and Cromwellian days, the delicate embellishments employed by the Brothers Adam, all are reflected here in the Furniture of today.

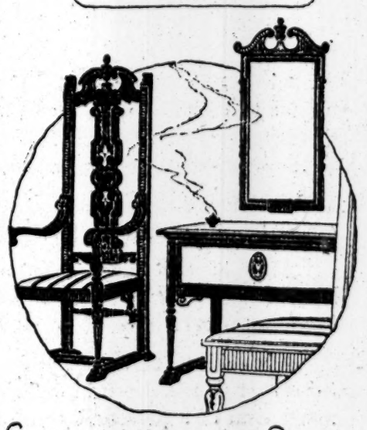


Willow Pattern Breakfast Room Suite

How delightful the atmosphere of the Sunny Breakfast Room, in which a quaintly decorated Suite, smiles a morning greeting. Gay little Tables, Buffets, Chairs—cheery, colorful, altogether charming. Here a willow pattern Suite in ivory, with the century old legend in the richest of blues. Bolder in design a Suite in Chinese blue with vivid scarlet and yellow decorations. Is elegance essential? Choose this marvellously artistic Suite in mulberry with turquoise and gold lacquer. Others a-plenty to meet every mood and fancy, to harmonize with every color scheme.

Chinese Chippendale Suite

A happy thought, that of employing Decorated Furniture for Sun Parlor or Living Room. In brilliant blue, with floral motiffs, a rather simple Suite for Bungalow or Cottage. More ambitious, a Chinese Chippendale Suite in soft dull blue with buff, cushioned in blended shades of azure and gold. Huge Davenports, Tables, luxurious Lounging Chairs, Fern Stands. Can you picture a more appealing ensemble?



Florentine Hall Furniture

For the Hall, where dignity is the keynote, a Florentine Suite in dusky brown walnut, with glint of dull gold, shadowy green and rose, commingled. For nooks and corners, there are painted chairs with flower-baskets, all a-bloom; lacquered tables or Oriental color opulence; odd pieces—galore!

For the Bedroom, Suites in parchment tinted or silver grey enamel; some with floral decorations in blossom colors; others in ivory with traceries of gold; in black lacquer gorgeous with the gleam of gold and scarlet.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

FASHION FETE
and ENTERTAINMENT
at the RITZ-CARLTON
Monday, April 1st, 1918
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NATIONAL LEAGUE for WOMEN'S SERVICE

Presentation of the prevailing European and American Vogue in dress

Hickson

PATRONESSES:

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Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
Mrs. Douglas Robinson
Mrs. Ernest Iselin
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander
Mrs. Ogden Mills
Mrs. Charles S. Whitman
Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop

Tickets, $2.50

On sale at the National League for Women's Service, 257 Madison Avenue, and at the Ritz-Carlton

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WILLOW FURNITURE
IMPORTED PRINTS

Suggestions for making the Country Home Porch and City Room a charming spot in which to enjoy respite from Summer discomfort.

CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TAFFETAS and SUNFAST FABRICS in beautful color combinations.

DAINTY WILLOW FURNITURE, artistically enameled and fitted with comfortable cushions in harmonizing colors.

Awnings of Best Materials reliably made.

LACE CURTAINS, RUGS and BLANKETS Cleaned and Stored at Moderate Prices

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

H u p m o b i l e

I don't know of any part of a car in which many owners are more concerned than in the carburetor.

I don't mind saying that the Special Stromberg Carburetor in the Hupmobile "Comfort Car" has more features in it that commend it for dependable performance than I thought possible to combine in one carburetor.

Chas E. Riess

It would seem that a car thoroughly good all around, as Hupmobiles always are, could not have a dominating feature.

Yet the Series "R" *has* a dominating feature.

It is *comfort*—in the widest and fullest, as well as the narrowest and most specific meaning of the word.

We call it "The Comfort Car."

And we stake our reputation on the guess that if it had not been named "The Comfort Car," you would have named it "The Comfort Car" for us.

Tell us if our guess is right—after you have taken your first ride.

Sloping Front Sedan
Price $2150
F. O. B. Detroit

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO.
Inc.
1741 Broadway, at 56th St.
Phone Circle 1616

GERMANS HAD FREED MANY OF AMERICANS

Some of Those Reported in the Prisoners' List Already Had Returned Home.

OTHERS WROTE RELATIVES

Wife of Patrick O'Shea Surprised—Puzzle About John Ryan, Alias Piccadill.

Of the 200 American soldiers and noncombatants held prisoners in Germany, as announced by the Committee on Public Information in Washington and published yesterday, a large percentage of the men were noncombatant seamen, cattlemen, and deck hands, who were taken from American vessels. Many of these were released by the German authorities before the entry of this country into the war, and have since returned to their homes. Friends and relatives in New York and its vicinity had received messages from many of the men listed.

Only one of the families of the New Yorkers was surprised to learn that a relative was a prisoner in Germany. The wife of Patrick O'Shea, who was taken from the Georgic by the Germans on Dec. 10, 1916, said at her home, 356 East Thirty-second Street, yesterday, that she had not heard from her husband since he had signed on the crew of the vessel as a cattleman in the Fall of 1916. She said he had often been away on ships for more than a year. O'Shea is about 35 years old.

Edward Benjamin Caskey of 100 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, who was captured on the Esmeralda March 10, 1917, was a merchant sailor, the announcement of whose capture surprised his friends.

John Ryan, who was on the list of those taken from the Georgic, was really Angele Piccadill, it was learned at the home of his wife, Mrs. M. Piccadill, of 222 East 150th Street, whose name was given for an emergency address. Mrs. Piccadill does not know whether her husband is in a German prison camp or in the United States Army at Panama. She said that Piccadill enlisted in the United States Army under the name of John Ryan at Fort Slocum in August, 1916. Later he was transferred to Battery E, Fourth United States Field Artillery, at Panama. No word was received from him until March, 1917, when he wrote that he had been captured on the Georgic and was a prisoner in Germany.

The next letter that Mrs. Piccadill received from her husband was on Feb. 7, 1918, from Panama. It said that he was still in Battery E at that place. In this letter no mention was made of his imprisonment in Germany. As far as could be learned last night there were no American soldiers on the Georgic, as she was captured before the United States entered the war.

Except Piccadill and O'Shea, all the men who were on the Georgic whose relations could be reached yesterday, had been released by the Germans and had returned to this country. All of them were cattlemen. It was said by several of them and by the relatives of others that they had been liberated in February, 1917, and had returned home through Switzerland and Spain. The following is a list of those who are known to have returned home:

KENNEDY, WILLIAM C., 102 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.
FIELDS, ARTHUR D., 18 Riverside Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
BLAKE, JOSEPH, 101 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn.
HARTLEY, JOHN L., 193 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn.
ABERLE, WALTER, 453 Gold Street, Brooklyn.
ADAMS, WILLIAM, 131 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.
OGREN, EARL WALTER, 174 West 109th Street.
ROCHE, EDWARD, 210 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
ALLEN, JOHN, 444 East Twentieth Street.
BRENNAN, EDWARD JOSEPH, 93 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.
DEPEW, ALBERT, 136 Willow Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
MADIGAN, JAMES, 158 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.
MALLON, EDWARD JOSEPH, Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
MOFFETT, WALTER, 4,901 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Among the relatives of the members of the American Railway Engineers force who were captured at Gouzicourt, France, on Nov. 0, 1917, was Mrs. Michael Geohegan of 511 West 185th Street, the mother of Charles Geohegan, a private in the 11th Railroad Engineers Regiment. Mrs. Geohegan said that her son, who was 23 years old, enlisted in May, 1917. He had written several times since his capture, saying that he was well. Before his enlistment he was connected with the Newman-Andrews Wire Company of this city.

It was said at 2,419 Arthur Avenue, the home of Peter Tingo, who was also captured at Gouzicourt, that he had enlisted in the Engineer forces in June, 1917. He had written several times to his brother, Michael Tingo, saying that he was in Germany, where every one seemed to think that the war would be over in a year. Tingo, who was 21 years old, was a chauffeur before his enlistment.

John Maney of 1,792 Amsterdam Avenue, rather of Ulrich Maney, who was captured at Gouzicourt, said that his son had enlisted in the 1st New York Railroad Engineers last May. Before his enlistment Ulrich Maney was a clerk for the Southern Pacific Railroad. His father had received postcards from him since his capture, saying that the writer was well.

Mrs. Alfred Oliver of 225 East 123d Street, the wife of Alfred Oliver, who was taken prisoner in the Bay of Biscay when on board the Campana, said that Mr. Oliver was a Captain in the United States Merchant Marine. He was thirty-three years old. Mrs. Oliver said that she had received several postcards from him.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE, N. Y., March 24.—John Lally, one of the reported American prisoners in Germany, was a member of the American Railway Engineers. After he was captured in the Cambrai fight his parents received word from him that he was in a German camp and was receiving fair treatment.

FOUR MEN GRIP TURKEY.

Abram I. Elkus Tells of Inside Rule of the Empire.

Abram I. Elkus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, spoke before the forum of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, last night on "Incidents in the Life of an Ambassador in Wartime." The church was filled.

Four men, said Mr. Elkus, really rule Turkey; one is the Grand Vizier, the second, Enver Pasha, the closest of all to Germany; the third, a typical Turk, polished, educated, suave outwardly, "but they say inwardly one of the greatest scoundrels that ever lived," and the fourth a Turkish editor.

Before the war, said the speaker, everything was paid in gold and silver; after it they printed paper money as fast as the presses could turn it out. Paper, of course, speedily fell in value.

The Governor of a province, said Mr. Elkus, decided on a novel course. He called in all the bankers of his province and said that if paper money did not go to par with gold he would jail ten bankers the next day, and if then it was below par he would hang a banker every day until he got it where it should be. Mr. Elkus persuaded him such a plan would not work.

"As I read in the morning papers of the terrible battle raging, with the English forced to fall back," he said, "I felt no fear of the ultimate outcome. I have no fear now. Not that the cause of the Allies is supported by more men and more guns, more wealth and material, but because there is back of this cause an unseen but a mighty power—the power of right. There can be but one finish to this struggle—the re-establishment on earth of the right of the smaller peoples to a place in the sun."

CITY BREVITIES.

The regular meeting of the New York Traffic Club will be held at the Waldorf at 8 P. M. tomorrow. H. J. Carroll of the New York Telephone Company will present an illustrated lecture on "The Telephone in the World War."

J. Frank Howell, President of the New York Stock Exchange, will speak on "Stock Exchange Methods" at the Pratt Secretarial School, 62 West Forty-fifth Street, on Wednesday evening at 8:15.

KAHN WOULD SILENCE SEDITION WITH ROPE

Congressman Tells Harlem Congregation Time Has Come to Have a Few Hangings.

HEARD IN PACIFIST QUARTER

Passover a Fitting Time, He Says, for the Jews to Pledge Their Support to the War.

With a demand for "prompt hanging" of seditious and traitorous persons, Congressman Julius Kahn of California, who fathered the selective draft law, told a large audience at the Institutional Synagogue, 110th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday that immediate and direct measures must be taken by the Government to silence all individuals and organizations that raise their voices against the war. Mr. Kahn introduced his declaration on this subject with the remark that he had been informed by Congressman Siegel, President of the Institutional Synagogue, that there were many persons in the neighborhood who had made a practice of denouncing the war against Germany.

"When a seditious or traitorous voice is raised here," he exclaimed, angrily, "I hope the hand of the law will reach out and grasp the speaker. I hope that we shall have a few prompt hangings, and the sooner the better. We have got to make an example of a few of these people, and we have got to do it quickly.

"The man in this country who denounces this war today, with this country in this war, has no business on American soil. The man who has money and can afford it and who refuses to buy Liberty bonds for the support of our boys in the army, that man, in my humble judgment, is a traitor to our country. If my boy and your boy are willing to fight for our country and a man without a boy closes his pocketbook and will not give, that man should be whipped out of the country with the scourge of public opinion."

Mr. Kahn delivered his address to the Institutional Synagogue from the platform of Mount Morris Theatre, which in the past has been the scene of many Socialist and pacifist rallies. The Congressman was introduced by Rabbi Jerbert S. Goldstein as the "foremost American among our Jewish citizens." Subsequently Congressman Siegel referred to him as "the whitest man in the House of Representatives."

"America In and After the War" was the topic of Mr. Kahn's address. He began by interpreting the approaching Passover as a fitting time for the Jews of the country to pledge their support to the war. The Passover, he said, had its origin in "man's desire to be free." He compared the flight of the children of Israel from Egypt and their journey through the wilderness and their final freedom to the successive stages through which this country, too, finally achieved its liberty.

"We may well call the Passover the Jewish Fourth of July," he declared. "We of the Jewish faith have every cause to fight for this our land of freedom. This is the land which gave us our opportunities. Ought we not be willing to give everything we have, even life itself, for the preservation and protection of that land?"

Reviewing the events that led to the declaration of war by the United States upon Germany, Mr. Kahn laid special stress upon the announcement made by the German Chancellor on Jan. 31, 1917, that thereafter the German Government would destroy ruthlessly any American ship that entered the barred zone.

"Then when Germany carried out her threat and sank an American ship," Mr. Kahn exclaimed, "we had to fight or surrender our sovereignty. Not to have declared war would have been to pull down the Stars and Stripes and hoist the white flag of surrender, and I hope to God that never in the annals of our country will Americans do such a disgraceful thing as to raise the white flag of surrender."

Mr. Kahn spoke of the efforts made by some men in Congress to awaken America to her danger and to the necessity of preparedness long before the country entered the war.

"We knew that we were only living in a fool's paradise," he said, "and we paid the penalty when we drifted into the war wholly unprepared to defend ourselves. As a matter of fact we have been at war almost a year and we are not in it yet."

At this juncture a soldier in the audience exclaimed: "We know it—we know it."

"The soldier bears me out," Congressman Kahn added. "But we are going to get into this war and we are going to win. We won't stop until we win, no matter how many years it takes. Our whole future, the future of the whole American Continent depends upon our winning this war."

The speaker reviewed the country's history to show that America had gone to war five times for the "freedom of the seas." Quoting the declaration of George Washington, "I am ready for any service that I can give to my country," Mr. Kahn said this was exactly the spirit which prompted the enactment of the selective draft law.

"The draft law says that every man who accepts the benefits of this country, this country has the right to gather under its flag to fight for its protection and liberty. Under that doctrine we will furnish millions of men who will go forward gladly to fight for the preservation of their institutions and their country."

It was at this point that Mr. Kahn called for the hanging of seditious persons. His declaration was loudly cheered by the audience.

"A heavy task confronts us," he concluded. "The number of men that will be called into this war will run into millions. Let us not delude ourselves. Let us get ready for the trials that face us. Let us remember the enemy is remorseless. For proof you need only look at Russia. Russia had men of high ideals, men of many theories, but what have become of all the ideals and all the theories? What became of their country? It has gone from the hands of one autocrat into the hands of another autocrat. They will suffer the penalty of their follies before many years roll around. We must look at them and we must swear by the Eternal that no such thing shall ever happen to us."

IRIGOYEN IGNORES PROTEST

Germans in Argentina Complain of American Supply Ship.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 24.—The German newspapers, German citizens, and such German officials as are left here are protesting vigorously to the Argentine Government against permitting an American supply ship to remain here or load meats for the American fleet.

President Irigoyen has informed Ambassador Stimson that the vessel may remain in port as long as may be necessary.

WILL TIGHTEN GRIP ON GERMANS HERE

Prominent Subjects of Kaiser, Including a High Army Officer, Under Investigation.

EXPECT MORE INTERNMENTS

Thousands of Enemy Aliens Who Have Disregarded Registration Order to be Rounded Up.

The Federal authorities are investigating several prominent German subjects now in New York, one of whom, it is said, makes his home at the Waldorf. Another is a former agent of the Krupps who has enjoyed full liberty ever since the United States entered the war. He is said to be the highest ranking German army officer on this side of the Atlantic. Another is said to be a banker who was formerly a partner in a well known private banking house of this city.

The German who makes the Waldorf his home when in the city is understood to be Carl Schreiner, the American representative of the Munich Reinsurance Company. Schreiner is said to have sought recently a safe conduct to return to Germany. The application was not approved, however, and he is said to have given up hope of getting back home until after the war is over.

Schreiner was in England when the war started in 1914 and was one of the first of the Kaiser's subjects to get out of that country. He came to America and took charge of the reinsurance work of the Munich Company, which brought him into contact with much of the marine business of New York. A complete report regarding a charge that Schreiner maintained a powerful wireless plant on his estate in England and that this plant was among the first seized by Scotland Yard after Great Britain entered the war is now on file in Washington. The report was made by the Secret Service.

When President Wilson issued his first enemy alien regulations, in which he created a barred zone around every arsenal and other post of military importance, Schreiner left New York and went to Lake George, where he remained several weeks. He now goes anywhere he wishes, except near the waterfront and military posts, having been granted a permit by the Federal authorities.

The former Krupp agent is said to be a Colonel Pierkowski, who was a close adviser of Captain Boy-Ed, and who has made this country his home for years, although he has never seen fit to become a citizen. He is described as one of the most loyal of the Kaiser's subjects now in this country. He has a custodian in the person of a Supreme Court Justice, to whom he is said to report once a week.

The banker referred to is now on a fine estate not far from Scarborough. He gave his word, it was said last night, that he would not leave the estate without the permission of the Department of Justice.

An official of the Hamburg-American Line who was recently paroled may also be ordered reinterned. This man has a home where he can see every ship that enters or leaves New York Harbor.

The roundup of several thousand Germans who failed to comply with the enemy alien registration regulations is also imminent, according to a statement by a Federal official. The roundup, it is said, will involve all unregistered Germans living in the southern and eastern districts of New York, as well as the northern part of New Jersey.

TELLS OF BIG BRIBE OFFERS.

Dahm Says He Spurned $500,000 Bait to Help Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—James H. Dahm, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, a member of the Speakers' Bureau of the Department of Labor, asserted that an offer of $500,000 had been made to him by pro-German interests in the East to render assistance to the cause of Germany and disrupt Government war work, in a speech before the Central Trades and Labor Union this afternoon.

Dahm refused to say who offered him the money, but stated that a friend had received an offer of more than $1,000,000 by the same interests to damage Government work.

Immediately after this assertion, Dahm said that there were men in Congress who had openly worked against the interests of the United States in the war.

"I will say that I myself will go so far as to commit murder to put those men out of the way," he cried.

Dahm said that the Government must have the united support of the labor movement to carry its war plans to a successful culmination.

WHATEVER

you own that is worth stealing is worth keeping. And then, besides, there are all those things worthless to any one else, but priceless to you. Burglary, fire, and loss through carelessness are all contingencies adequately guarded against in the vaults of

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It is not at the moment desirable that those responsible for the appearance of the above advertisement make themselves publicly known. So we cannot write personally to the hundreds who have responded.

We have been amazed at the interest shown, and especially at the quarters in which it has been manifested.

Many of the best known authors and playwrights have written to us. Editors and others with no private interest to serve have made helpful suggestions.

It is evident that the public really *wants* motion pictures that do not depend for their success on the exploited magnetism of a personality—no matter how charming.

So far, however, only three of the suggestions are so undeniably excellent that we have decided to negotiate for their acceptance.

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Are Insured!

With each SUIT or OVERCOAT you receive a signed and numbered "GOLD BOND" which entitles you to a new garment should yours prove unsatisfactory.

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Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox. Sold in bottles only, and bottled exclusively by

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U. S. LINER TAKES 9 U-BOAT PRISONERS

German Submarine Captain Kills Himself as His Vessel Is Sent to the Bottom.

FAMOUS AVIATOR ARRIVES

Incoming Passengers Tell of American Convoy Destroying Submarine with Bombs.

The first capture of German submarine prisoners by an American liner was reported upon the arrival at an Atlantic port last night of a French steamship. A United States Army ordnance man who was a passenger on the French liner authorized the statement that nine prisoners had been captured from a German submarine by the crew of an American steamship on March 10, when two days out of a French port. The submarine was sunk, he said.

The man bringing this news is W. S. Hambling, who said he was in France as a representative of the United States Army Ordnance Department.

"I saw the nine prisoners marched down the gangplank at the French port," he said. "I heard that when the liner was two days out of port it had a running fight with a German U-boat, in which the submarine was sunk. The nine prisoners were the only survivors. When the submarine Captain saw that his boat was about to be lost he shot himself dead."

Two men who accompanied Hambling corroborated his statements.

The steamer which sank the U-boat was formerly of the American-Hawaiian Line and is now used by the United States Shipping Board.

Captain Alfred Heurpeaux, one of France's leading aviators, arrived on the French liner. He is said to have brought down sixty boche airplanes, twenty-one of these feats being officially attested, being observed by French officials.

Captain Heurpeaux is just past his twenty-fourth birthday. His breast was almost covered with medals for his daring and successful exploits in the air. It was announced that he had come to the United States on a special mission and not as an instructor.

The young aviator's medals include those of the Legion of Honor, the Order of Leopoid of Belgium, which was personally pinned upon him by King Albert, and the Croix de Guerre, with seventeen palms, one for each time he was cited in official orders, and two stars. The palms are too numerous to put on one medal, so they are spread upon two medals.

Captain Heurpeaux, who is decidedly modest, was wounded last May and also last September. He was on sick leave when intrusted with an important mission to the United States. He will report to Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the French Military Mission in the United States.

Captain Heurpeaux was accompanied by Lieutenant Benoit, his ordersy, who speaks English. It was explained that official credit for bringing down a German airplane is given only when the destruction is witnessed by an official observer of the French Army. Lieutenant Benoit said he believed the Captain had brought down at least sixty planes, although the official record shows only twenty-one. Captain Heurpeaux attended the St. Cyr Military School before becoming an aviator. His father is a Major of Artillery.

Another noted aviator who arrived on the liner was Jack Campuzani of Santiago, who has spent two years in the war. He returns to organize a corps of Cuban aviators. The Aero Club of Havana, which has showered honors on him, will assist in the undertaking. Campuzani, who is a Sub-Lieutenant, has brought down sixteen boche planes. He has won the Cross of War of Leopold and the Cross of War of France.

Sixty-seven cabin and ninety-seven steerage passengers arrived. Miss Anne Morgan was present when the liner came it, expecting to meet the Countess de Brais, who was scheduled to speak this week at the Strand Theatre under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France. For some unexplained reason the Countess did not arrive.

Dr. John Brasseur of Norway, Mich., who has been a surgeon in the Belgian Army with the rank of a First Lieutenant for two and a half years, was among the passengers. He said the Allies had made careful preparations to meet the terrific drive now being made by the Germans, and predicted that the Teutons would meet such stubborn resistance that their campaign would end in failure. "While the Germans may pierce parts of the line," he said, "they cannot disrupt the main battlefront of the Allies."

Dr. Brasseur, telling of a recent victory of the Belgians in taking over a new sector, praised King Albert, who, he said, is always with the Belgian soldiers, sharing their discomforts and dangers.

Dr. Brasseur said that Calais and Dunkirk were being bombarded by airplanes every night.

A large steamship arrived at an American port yesterday after a narrow escape from being torpedoed two days out. This steamer left a European port convoyed by two American destroyers, and on the morning of the second day passengers on board were aroused by a tremendous explosion. One of the destroyers was seen about 1,000 yards off to the starboard, and it was later learned that two depth bombs had been discharged. Several passengers asserted they distinctly saw a periscope which disappeared after the firing of the depth charges.

Among the passengers on the steamer was Lieutenant James W. Rice of Kansas City, Mo., who has been invalided home after almost a year at the front. Lieutenant Rice was sent abroad as an observer last Spring, and joined the British Army. In September he broke down completely, and was in a hospital until March 4 this year. Lieutenant Rice scoffed at the idea of the Germans breaking through the British defenses. He declared that the drive had been expected, and that the British had prepared reserve positions for many miles to the rear.

GUN CREW FULL OF FIGHT.

Armenia Torpedoing as Told by Commander of Armed Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Daniels today made public a summary of the report of Chief Boatswain's Mate Stief Homiak, commander of the armed guard on the steamship Armenia, giving an account of the torpedoing of that vessel by a German submarine on Feb. 10. This was the second time the Armenia had been torpedoed. On both occasions she managed to reach port.

"At 12:40 A. M.," says Homiak, "the ship was struck in aft starboard quarter. I was looking aft from the port side of the bridge. I saw the stern go up and the bow go down; then stern down and bow up.

"E. M. Weigert, seaman, second class, lookout on No. 2 gun, saw the torpedo coming about forty yards away and hollered. He was still hollering when blown into the air. He landed on main deck forward of No. 2 gun platform on starboard side. The man on the after side of the gun was thrown up against the gun and bruised his left shoulder.

"Ready service box on No. 2 gun platform was blown into several pieces. The port lookout was blown through where the ready service box was on the main deck, just missing No. 5 hatch, which was open at the time. When both lookouts picked themselves up, they hurried up on gun platform to man the gun. They trained the gun in the direction from which torpedo came, but nothing could be seen.

"The two men sleeping in smoking room under No. 2 gun found themselves in the dark. Everything was a mass of wreckage. Seaman W. H. Tousing called to W. Cywinski, yeoman, third class, 'Give me your hand and follow.' When they came to the companionway they found the wooden bulkhead and ladder piled up in wreckage. Cywinski sang out, 'We are trapped.' Tousing said, 'Get on my shoulders and get to the upper main deck.' When Cywinski reached the deck he caught Tousing's hand and pulled him up. They rushed to the gun.

"At this time two other men told me they were hurt. Not being sure I had alal my men, and missing two, I ran to the companionway leading to after smoking room. As I did not know the ladder was blown up I fell down on the wreckage. I decided to go below and inspect the magazine. I found the wooden bulkhead smoldering. I used my handkerchief to put it out.

"I ran up on main deck and saw a rescue boat heading our way. At 3:30 A. M. a tug got a line aboard. The men were taken off in boats, going aboard again when the vessel anchored."

Homiak says the discipline of the merchant crew was excellent. The wireless operator and the engine room crew remained at their posts.

MRS. STOKES IN JAIL FOR DISLOYALTY

Alleged Violator of Espionage Act Longs for the Worst Part of the Lockup.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the New York Socialist arrested at Willow Springs, Mo., Saturday, was brought to Kansas City today by Deputy United States Marshal Purcell and held in the matron's quarters at Police Headquarters. This is a pleasant sitting room in the City Hall, with barred doors and windows. When told it would be impossible to get bond on Sunday, she told Purcell she wanted to be put in the worst part of the jail.

Mrs. Stokes will be charged with violation of the espionage act. Charges against her are based on her utterances in speeches before the Women's Dining Club in Kansas City, speeches at Sedalia and Willow Springs, and a communication to The Kansas City Star, which she requested to be printed, and in which she said she was "not for the Government." She was allowed to speak in Springfield. She will be arraigned tomorrow.

According to Francis M. Wilson, United States District Attorney, the usual action in such cases is to bind the defendant over to the Federal Grand Jury. Release on bond is a legal possibility. The Board of Directors of the Women's Dining Club on Friday night repudiated Mrs. Stokes's address before that organization.

TO CONFER ON NEXT DRAFT.

Adjt. Gen. Sherrill Calls Meeting of Commercial Bodies.

William T. Yale of Flushing and James E. Clonin of Long Island City, Chairmen of draft boards in Queens Borough, have been appointed by George J. Ryan, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the borough, to represent that organization at the conference to be held next Thursday at the Executive Chamber in Albany.

This conference will be composed of representatives of commercial organizations throughout New York State. It was called by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Adjutant General of the State. The conference will consider the assignment of quotas of the next draft among cities and counties of the State and the regulation of war charities.

"It has become more and more apparent that a more equitable arrangement in reference to the assignment of quotas should be determined," said Mr. Yale yesterday. "Our district, which has a high percentage of volunteer and draft men who have been permitted to enlist in the navy, unless taken into account will require a call of men in the second class with wives and children before those in other districts are reached. This will be a manifest unfairness unless our volunteers and navy enlistments should be reckoned in our quota.

"We are obliged to release men of draft age for enlistment in the navy, and according to the selective service rules we receive no credit for them on our quota. This is manifestly unfair, especially in the seaboard districts, where the navy enlistments are heavy."

ENTERTAINS MEN ON LEAVE.

War Camp Service Supplies Bus Rides and Theatre Tickets.

The New York War Camp Community Service, whose headquarters is at 15 East Fortieth Street, for the last two days has been working overtime furnishing entertainment to soldiers and sailors whose furloughs permitted them to visit the city. More than 800 were registered yesterday at the Hotel Earlington, headquarters for the army and navy men under the direction of the War Camp Community Service.

In the morning three buses, each containing fifty sailors and soldiers, started to see New York, up and down town. In the afternoon more than 1,500 men were entertained at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, and last night the same number filed into a vaudeville show at the Playhouse, Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

FLOWERS FOR SOLDIERS.

Militia of Mercy to Provide Cheer for Men in Hospitals.

The Book Committee of the Militia of Mercy will hold a Book and Flower Mart, at 723 Fifth Avenue, from next Tuesday to April 8. Donations of small boxes of flowers on Good Friday and Saturday will be gratefully received, so that every soldier and sailor in the New York hospitals will have a flower Easter morning. The Women's Motor Corps will deliver these boxes.

Each day of the two weeks will have its special host and hostess. Wednesday will be Mayor's Day. Thursday, Mrs. Janies Speyer and Mrs. William Harcourt will receive for the Comforts Committee. On Good Friday, there will be a sale of palms. Saturday will

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Why our system of automobile instruction, for men and women, is the best in N. Y. Write to-day for catalogue I.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

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DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS, 19 West 44th. 308 West 59th.

WILL MAKE REPAIRS BEHIND BIG GUNS

System of Mobile Machine Shops in Field Announced by Ordnance Department.

EQUIPMENT IS COMPLETE

And Camps Have Been Established for Training Enlisted Personnel for the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Ordnance Department of the army has established a comprehensive repair service for artillery, motor vehicles, and other equipment. Detailed information as to the system was given to the press today. Special training camps for maintenance and salvage personnel of the repair service have been established at the Rock Island arsenal, the Springfield armory, Peoria, and other places, and field artillery officers and men have been sent to ordnance training camps to receive instruction.

The following extracts from the long statement of the Ordnance Department give some idea of the work undertaken in this important branch of the army:

"There are eight heavy artillery mobile repair shops to an army, each consisting of two sections capable of independent operation, the general function being to make moderate repairs to heavy artillery and its motor equipment. Each section is composed of a repair and a supply organization.

"The enlisted personnel, totaling 103, are of various grades, from ordnance sergeant to private, acting in capacities of expert machinists, electricians, inspectors, mechanics, ignition and carburetor experts, blacksmiths, welders, assemblers, testers, chauffeurs, stockkeepers, helpers, &c.

"The ammunition truck consists of a steel body mounted on a four-wheel drive type of truck chassis. The body is designed to accommodate original packing boxes of any type of ammunition. The equipment repair truck consists of a repair body mounted on a four-wheel drive type of truck chassis. The artillery repair truck consists of a small machine shop repair body mounted on a four-wheel drive type of truck chassis and constitutes a small repair shop. The artillery supply truck in motorized batteries takes the place and carries the equipment of the battery and store wagons of what was formerly horse-drawn field artillery."

Four artillery tractors, weighing 5,000, 9,000, 17,000 and 20,000 tons respectively, carry ordnance pieces and material, most of which had heretofore been drawn by horses.

There are various other motor vehicles, among them anti-aircraft gun trailers, carrying the 75-mm. anti-aircraft guns and a three-inch field gun trailer, weighing about 4,400 pounds, so designed that three-inch gun material and similar vehicles may be easily loaded upon it and transported at high speed behind motor trucks. After the guns are placed, the trailers will be available for bringing up ammunition, provided road conditions are favorable enough for their use. Other trailers of various types are furnished for special purposes. Tanks and other armored land vehicles are designed, procured and maintained by the Ordnance Department.

ANSWERS SWISS ATTACKS.

Legation Says American Stocks Stored in Switzerland Are Food.

BERNE, March 22.—Attacks by the Germanophile newspapers here with reference to stocks of provisions established by the Entente in Switzerland have elicited a reply from the American Legation at Berne that the American stocks consist exclusively of victuals.

These have been imported directly from the United States for the purpose of providing nourishment in the future for American prisoners who may eventually be interned in Switzerland.

CAPITALISM, DEBATE TOPIC.

Professors Nearing and Guthrie Give Their Views on Subject.

The question whether the so-called capitalistic system of political economy has outlived its usefulness was the subject of a debate at Beethoven Hall yesterday between Professor Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania Faculty, and Professor William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York. Professor Nearing declared that the system was obsolete. Professor Guthrie took the opposite side.

Professor Nearing, while admitting that capitalism had benefited the country in the past, asserted that its usefulness was at an end. He said that the Government's estimate of the needs of a family of five persons ranged from $1,200 to $1,400 a year, and that New Jersey figures showed that 565,000 men in that State earn only an average of $520 a year. The speaker asserted that if incomes were equalized all over the United States there would be enough for every working man in the country to have $90 a week.

Professor Guthrie denied an assertion by his opponent that capitalism had destroyed political democracy, declaring that individualism in industry would be impossible without privately owned capital. He asserted that capitalism had brought to America its prosperity, and said that in this prosperity labor had benefited as well as capital.

WAR CONCLAVE IN ALBANY.

Conference Will Discuss State Military Affairs with Sherrill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24. — Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill has called a conference at which representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the State will meet representatives of the Home Defense Committees of the various counties to discuss administrative questions related to the military establishment of the State in wartime. The conference, which will be held in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol on Thursday, will be addressed by Governor Whitman. The questions that will come up for discussion include assignment of quota of the next draft among the cities and counties, regulation of war charities, and armory administration.

One of the questions General Sherrill expects the conference to clear up has to do with the credits due to cities and counties for enlistments in the National Guard and in the United States Army from which will be computed the allotments to such localities in the coming draft. The Adjutant General does not receive for record any statistics to show the enlistments in the general army. At the conference local Chambers of Commerce will be asked to collect such records and forward them to his office.

In relation to armory administration, the Adjutant General asked the Chambers of Commerce in cities where there are such establishments to appoint committees to inspect these. From the reports received General Sherrill has reached the conclusion that conditions in many of the armories require changes in the method of administration. Changes that may require legislation will be discussed at the conference.

DEMAND RANSOM OR HEADS.

Chinese Bandits Threaten to Kill Captive Americans.

PEKING, March 24, (Associated Press.)—The bandits in the Province of Honan are demanding a cash ransom, in addition to rifles, for G. A. Kyle of Portland, Ore., and E. J. Purcell, American engineers recently captured by them.

The bandits threaten to decapitate the Americans unless their demands are met before March 25. Raymond P. Tenney, Assistant Chinese Secretary to the American Legation, and a representative of the Chinese Foreign Office have gone to Honan to negotiate with the bandits.

A dispatch from Peking, March 18, said that Messrs. Kyle and Purcell were being held near Wehsien, forty miles west of Yenchengho, Northern Honan. At that time they were reported to be safe and well.

GEN. O'RYAN DEPLORES TARDY AMERICAN AID

"We Realize Our Obligation Now, but Did Not in the Beginning," He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, N. Y., March 24.—In a statement, which he issued tonight to the men of the Twenty-seventh Division at Camp Wadsworth, and which was designed to counteract any capital that propagandists might attempt to make of the German offensive, Major Gen. O'Ryan said the drive was an incentive to this country to put all its resources into the war.

"The news we have been reading," the statement declared, "should serve to crystallize in the minds of our people that the war is not over and that it is still true that for some time to come there will be war enough 'over there' for everybody.

"General Applin of the British Army, who recently delivered an address here at Converse College, reminded us that 'an army fights as the people think.' There is more in this sentence than would first appear. 'An army fights as the people think,' and it should be added 'as the people make good their thoughts.' Applying this principle, it seems clear that to fight effectively an army must be supported not only by the sentiment on the part of the people to 'will' success, but by the personal and financial sacrifices of the people.

"Make no mistake about it; this war is our war. It is the war of our children, and of their children. Although at present the fighting is 3,000 miles from our shores, it is our war as much as the distant forest fire is our concern when the wind is in our direction and there is ample to feed the flames on the way to our home

"Every man and woman in America owes it to honor, owes it to the love which is claimed for home and country, to buy thrift stamps and Liberty bonds to the fullest measure of his or her financial capacity, in order that the response may literally overwhelm the timid, the vacillatory, and the treacherous. This is no time for loss of faith in the cause. This is no time for pessimism in the outcome.

"We speak of this war as a contest between might and right, but be assured that right shall not triumph without sacrifice, and the sacrifice must be for the purpose of creating a might which is mightier than the might of unrighteousness. This war is but the renewal of an old contest, which has been waged more or less intermittently since man has been man.

"The news we read today is distressing. It is distressing, not because it is unnerving or destructive of confidence, but because it means heavy sacrifices for that gallant army of Great Britain which is blocking the way of the Hun frightfulness. To one who has seen a British division in battle with the Hun there will be no concern over the ability of the British Army to hold together and stop them until assistance can come.

"How damning that phrase sounds in our ears now, 'until assistance can come.' We realize now our obligation to be there millions strong in assistance, but we did not realize it in the beginning. How cheap and utterly measly it now seems in the light of the British policy and the British sacrifices to have talked in the beginning of 'helping Britain to pull her chestnuts out of the fire.'

"To me these aspects of the present difficulties have more of interest and of value for the American people than the question of the range of the gun talked is said to be firing on Paris or the new defensive line to be held by the British.

"Buy Liberty bonds now and make us, the soldiers of the people, believe you are with us in the fight."

SAYS HE DEFENDED WIFE.

Architect Admits Beating Man Thought to be Saloon Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 24.—William F. Garabrand, an architect, living at 10 Wayne Avenue, tonight admitted after being arrested that he on March 2 assaulted Frederick I. Cox and gave him such a beating that Cox was in bed up till a few days ago. According to his statement to Detective Dell, who arrested him, Garabrand was taking his wife home from a local theatre when he remembered that he had left some papers at his office. Thinking that the streets were perfectly safe, he asked her to go on alone while he went for the papers, but happening to turn after he had left her, he said, he saw a man cross the street and accost her.

Thereupon he turned back, and, finding the man annoying his wife, he set upon him and gave him a thorough beating. Mrs. Garabrand corroborates his story and has made a complaint against Cox, who denies the charge. Garabrand was held in $3,000 bail for examination on Wednesday. Both Garabrand and Cox are well known and highly regarded, and Cox is an active church worker. Following the attack upon him a local pastor charged from the pulpit that liquor interests disturbed by his activity in the wet-and-dry campaign now going on had inspired the assault, and the No-License League made the same charge. This led to a denial from the Legalized Liquor Dealers' Association, which offered a reward of $100 for the conviction of the real assailant.

GIVES HOSPITAL TO SERBIA.

American Women's Organization Answers Plea to Aid Yougoslavs.

The American Women's Hospitals, which is the official clearing house through which women doctors are sent abroad for Red Cross service, was formally asked yesterday to provide a hospital with a staff of women surgeons for the Yougoslavs.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Chairman of the organization, announced that, inasmuch as the American Women's Hospitals, which now has nearly fifty medical workers in the war zone and is planning to send hundreds more, has sent a motor laboratory and two ambulances to Serbia, the hospital will be established. It probably will contain about 250 beds.

The request was conveyed in a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Milan Pribicevich, chief of the staff of the Serbian War Mission for recruting Yougoslavs, who said:

"Many of the volunteers are leaving families. Virtually all of them are working men, and they will get no pay. Serbia has no money with which to pay its army or maintain its soldiers' dependents. They must rely on the people of America, the country in which they have been making their living."

There are about 20,000 Yougoslavs of military age in America, and practically all of them are responding to the efforts of the recruiting mission. Every circular issued, it is said, brings a reply and a contribution of not less than $2. The men will fight under both the American and Serbian flags. They come mainly from the steel mill centres of the United States. One family of ten brothers has enlisted.

The American Women's Hospitals, in addition to providing a base hospital for the Serbian volunteers, will establish a chain of clinics and dispensaries throughout France and Italy, manned entirely by women surgeons and laboratory assistants. One-third of its funds are to be devoted to saving children in the devastated regions.

Open Soldiers' Recreation Building.

A new recreation building for the soldiers at Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, was dedicated yesterday by officials of the Y. M. C. A. Colonel A. J. Watson, Commandant at the fort, received the building for the army, and speeches were made by officers of the association and by ministers from West New Brighton and towns near the fort. Lord Aberdeen emphasized the need of such buildings in preserving the morale of the soldiers. After the dedication exercises Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and other visitors were allowed to inspect the reservation.

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Spring clothes and accessories—hats, shoes and haberdashery for men, young men and boys.

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BOSTON RED SOX DOWN DODGERS AGAIN AT HOT SPRINGS

RUTH'S VICIOUS BAT STINGS SUPERBAS

Red Sox Pitcher Drives Out Home Run with Bases Full and Robins Lose by 7 to 1.

LOSERS WEAK IN PINCHES

Rube Marquard Pitches Three Good Innings for Ebbets's Men, But Mamaux Disappoints.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 24.—The batting of "Babe" Ruth, the hard-hitting left hander of the Boston Red Sox, was the chief factor in again defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers here today in the second game of the series of exhibition contests. Boston won by a score of 7 to 1.

Ruth did all his spectacular work with a single blow, but it was sufficient to bury the Dodgers for the day. In the third inning he drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run with three men on the bases. He was not able to make a hit after that, but the damage had been sufficient.

The Dodgers made a much better showing today than on last Sunday, although they were again weak with the bat in the pinches. They made a total of eight hits, but failed to take advantage of opportunities with men on the bases. Ollie O'Mara did the best hitting for Brooklyn, getting two doubles.

Al Mamaux, former star of the Pirates, who pitched the first three innings for the Dodgers, was rather disappointing. Except for a flash or two he did not seem to have his old speed. He complained of a lame arm. He was present when Ruth crashed out his homer. Rube Marquard redeemed the Dodgers with an excellent performance during the three innings he pitched after Mamaux retired. Rube cut loose with everything he had, and appeared to be ready for the opening of the season. He was touched for four hits, but was only in trouble once. That was when Mays tripled in the fourth, but Marquard pitched himself out of that difficulty.

The Rube got revenge on Ruth in the fifth inning, when he struck out the slugging hurler with three pitched balls. Jack Coombs finished the game for Brooklyn, and would also have escaped without being scored on had it not been for a passed ball by Miller which let in the last run.

Carl Mays served his underhand offerings to the Dodgers for six innings, while Ruth was stationed in right field. Ruth then went to the box for the remainder of the game and Leonard played in right.

Mays started the assault on Brooklyn in the third with a single after one was out. Hooper doubled, and then Myers dropped a fly from Scott, and Mays scored. Strunk and Hoblitzel walked, forcing in a run. Ruth appeared at this juncture and cracked out the homer.

The Dodgers scored their lone tally in the sixth inning. Miller led off with a single, was forced by Marquard, and O'Mara doubled. Scott made a high throw on Daubert's roller, and Marquard tallied.

In the eighth Hooper doubled for Boston and was out on a roller by Scott. Strunk singled, putting Scott on third. Miller had a passed ball, and the runner counted. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper,lf	5	1	3	0	0
Scott,ss	5	2	1	3	1
Strunk,lf	4	1	2	0	1
McInnis,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Hoblitzel,1b	4	1	0	13	0
Ruth,rf,p	3	1	1	0	1
Evers,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Agnew,c	3	0	0	5	1
Mays,p	3	1	2	0	5
Leonard,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	11	27	14

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Olsen,ss	4	0	1	1	1
O'Mara,2b	4	0	2	3	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Johnson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hickman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
O'Rourke,3b	3	0	1	3	2
Miller,c	3	0	0	7	0
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	1	0
Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	4
Coombs,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	1	8	24	12

Boston	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Errors—O'Mara, Myers, Scott, Hoblitzel, Agnew.

Home run—Ruth. Three-base hit—Mays. Two-base hits—Scott, Hooper, (2,) O'Rourke, O'Mara, (2.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; Ruth, 2; Marquard, 2; Coombs, 2; Mamaux, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; Mamaux, 3; Marquard, 1; Coombs, 1. Passed ball—Miller. Time of game—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Krueger and Gallagher.

DODGER SECONDS BEATEN.

Red Sox Recruits Down Brooklyn Youngsters by 18 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24.—Fully 5,000 soldiers here today saw the Red Sox seconds defeat the Brooklyn Nationals seconds in a comedy of errors by a score of 18 to 8. Misplays were responsible for more than half of the Boston runs. Toward the end of the game the Red Sox pitchers eased up, and opportune hits, combined with misplays, enabled Brooklyn to tally eight times.

The score:

Boston	1	0	3	5	4	2	0	0	3	—18
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	— 8

Batteries—McCarbe, Jaynes, Bush, and Mayer; Mitchell, Plitt, and Wheat.

HERZOG AT BRAVES' CAMP.

Manager Stallings, However, Refuses to Talk with Former Giant.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 24.—Charles Herzog appeared unexpectedly at the Braves' training camp here today, but received little attention. Manager Stallings refused to talk to the former Giant Captain. Stallings insists that the Giants must arrange the trade for Herzog, so that Jimmy Smith will be turned over to the Braves without any strings attached, as is now the case. Should an agreement be reached with the Giants that Smith would not be in danger of being recalled during the season, it is likely that the Boston club will quickly settle the differences now existing between it and Herzog. Herzog does not appear to be in very good health.

WOOD'S HOMER ENDS GAME.

Cleveland First Baseman Helps Beat New Orleans, 9 to 7.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Joe Wood's home run in the eleventh with a man on base broke a tie and gave the Cleveland Americans a 9-to-7 victory over the New Orleans Southern Association team here today. Tris Speaker hit a home run in the first inning with two on base. Nine hundred Ohio Selectmen were guests at the game.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	9	15	3
New Orleans	7	11	3

Batteries—Coveleskie, Morton, Groom, and O'Neil; Smith, Martina, and Peters.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT DALLAS.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago Americans	16	17	1
Dallas, (Texas League)	9	10	5

Batteries—Danforth, Musser, Schallenberg, and Lees, Schalk; Conley, Lewis, Wilson, Compere, and Dowle.

AT SAN ANTONIO.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis Nationals	7	11	1
San Antonio, (Texas League)	3	7	2

Batteries—Ames, Meadows, May, and Snyder; Hydorn, Ross, and Anderson.

YANKEE BATTING IMPROVES.

Team Hitting Is Powerful in Practice Games.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 24.—Some Yankees golfed today and some visited Camp Wheeler. Manager Huggins didn't do either. He had a lot of letters to answer, and when he was not answering letters he was resting. He was tired after a week of unremitting attention to his team and playing games himself. "Anybody who gets me into another ball game will be a marvel," he declares.

What the Yankees have shown in training under the Huggins tutelage is, of course, of little value as a symptom of improving ability, for only real games in the championship season can tell that, but certainly, in responding to such demands as have been made on them thus far the Yankees have done well.

The team's stick work in its practice games and in the Camp Wheeler clash has been powerful and productive. Thirty-six hits in three games is something even against their own pitchers and a soldier twirler who was not of big league calibre. Many a big league team doesn't do so well under similar conditions. The hitting has been freely distributed among the individual members, with Pratt and Bodie leading and Pipp, Lamar, Beck, Miller and Hannah in the party. Peckinpaugh hasn't begun to bit yet.

What has happened, in so far as it points to the harder Yankee punch hoped for, is probably that the Yankees will hit more consistently with their present lineup than during the last year or two. A feature of greater importance is whether there will be the greatly needed brace in the way of pugnacity and less of the smiling "that's all right" attitude. The team needs, and greatly needs, a live wire of the Herzog or Buck Weaver or Maranville type.

They say of Roger Hornsby that he doesn't concede that any pitcher he faces has anything. That's the kind of player Huggins wants rather than the kind who, after their turn at bat remark, "That fellow's got a lot of stuff."

Thormahlen's pitching against the Camp Wheeler team was an admirable exhibition. The young left-hander went about his work with the confidence and style of a finished pitcher, giving far more evidence of class than he had been doing in practice games.

GIANTS HAVE DAY OF REST.

McGraw and Players Make Plans for Leaving Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 24.—The stay of the Giants at Marlin is rapidly coming to a close. Only four more days of training will be put in here, which may be the last the Giants will do in Marlin, as there are rumors that the team will not be back next Spring.

The Giants will play their first exhibition game tomorrow, when they meet a team from the aviation concentration camp of Waco, Texas. This game will be played for the benefit of the Red Cross, and will be preceded by a military concert. The aviators will bring a band of seventy pieces with them. They have several former minor league players and collegians in their lineup.

The game should furnish the first indication of how McGraw proposes to line up his regulars for the season, as in the practice games the object has been to equalize the playing strength as nearly as possible. After the game McGraw will fly to Waco with Colonel Miller, the commander of the aviation camp.

The players enjoyed their first day of rest after a strenuous week, as they have been kept on the jump every minute since they arrived. They were not permitted to loaf all day, being sent for a hike in the morning. Others put in the morning at the handball courts at Emerson Park.

McGraw is well pleased with the progress of his players. McGraw especially is encouraged over the manner in which Tesreau has been going about his work, and predicts that Tesreau will be the same valuable pitcher that he was a few years ago. Never since joining the club has Tesreau worked with the zeal which characterizes his work here this Spring.

The form displayed by Lew McCarty has been far from encouraging. McCarty has been holding back in his training, and going very slowly. He has caught in only one of these interteam contests, but McGraw seems to be satisfied that he will come around, or he would not have turned loose Jack Onslow.

The young infielders have displayed little big league class, and the Giants probably will make a deal with another club by which they will procure an experienced infielder to act as a utility man. The Cuban, Rodriguez, is the best of the lot here, but he would not inspire a great deal of confidence if called upon to substitute for one of the regular infielders.

Though McGraw says the Doyle-Herzog-Barnes affair still is the same as it was, it is known that the Giant leader will breathe easier if the muddle is settled. Should he be compelled to surrender Doyle and Barnes, it would raise havoc with his plans. He intimates that it will take a fight to get these players away from New York.

Davey Robertson has been placed on the voluntary retired list.

HYDE SWAMPED AT SQUASH.

Gets Only Three Aces in Handicap Match with Kinsella.

Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional squash tennis championship, scored a remarkable triumph over Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, holder of the national amateur championship, in an exhibition event at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday afternoon with the score 15—11, 15—11, 15—11. In every game Kinsella conceded his amateur rival ten aces, so that in the entire match Hyde was able to score only three aces on actual play, one in each game.

It had been anticipated that the liberal handicapping in favor of Hyde would bring about a close contest, but Kinsella fairly romped away with the games. Hyde's strategy and brilliant stroking holding no terrors whatever for Kinsella. On actual play Kinsella scored forty-five aces and Hyde three. The professional champion finished off his points rapidly. His stroking was so accurate that Hyde was frequently drawn out of position and then made the victim of one of Kinsella's flashing kills from the front wall.

In a match that preceded the Kinsella-Hyde conflict, R. G. Coburn of the Harvard Club defeated H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club at 11—15, 15—2, 15—12.

LAGERBLADE PLAYS IN 70.

His Golf Is Feature of Four-Ball Match at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24.—An interesting four-ball match was played on the championship course at Pinehurst today, in which Herbert Lagerblade of Youngstown and Alexander Ross of Detroit defeated Gil Nicholls of Great Neck and Cyril Walker of the Shackamaxon Club by 4 up and 2 to play, with a best ball of 65 to the credit of the winning pair.

Ross played the par 5 fifth hole in 3 and finished in 72, but Lagerblade's playing was the feature of the round, the Youngstown man being responsible for an even half dozen of the total of sixteen holes made under par during the match and going around in 35, 35—70. Nicholls finished in 72 with five birdies to his credit. Walker, who played the course in 71 on his first attempt two days ago, had a 74 today.

ALL MINOR LEAGUES MAY QUIT BASEBALL

Prevalence of Army Teams and Dissolution of International the Issue.

The swan song of the International League will be warbled here Wednesday when the club owners get together for the last time. President McCaffery of Toronto and Jack Dunn of Baltimore have been making a hopeless effort to get enough clubs in line to operate this Summer, and although the National Commission granted the league permission to extend the time for sending out contracts until the first of next month, none of the clubs have made an effort to tie up a lot of ball players with contracts and then have them on their hands.

The wise club owners have unloaded all their best players on the major leagues and the Southern Association. Even McCaffery and Dunn see the handwriting on the wall and have disposed of their best players at good prices. There is only one course left for the International to take to protect its territory, and that is to patch up some kind of a circuit and play Class A or Class B grade of ball. The organization cannot operate on the old basis of Class AA salaries and expenses.

Minor league baseball will probably be discontinued throughout the country before the Summer is over. There are many army camps located in the territory of minor leagues in various parts of the country, and there will be so much baseball played at these camps during the Summer that the minor leagues will be lost in the shuffle. One of the first army camps to organize is Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill. It already has seven baseball leagues, each with eight clubs.

Providence, Richmond, Montreal, and Buffalo will not operate under any circumstances, and just as soon as the International League is declared dead the Providence club will ally itself with some of the Eastern League clubs of New England and will attempt to start some kind of a league up in that part of the country.

The defeat of the Sunday Baseball bill at Albany killed the last chance that the International League had of operating. President Charles T. Chapin of Rochester is the acting President of the organization, and he will preside when the club owners get together here on Wednesday.

Charley Herzog, the Boston holdout, is irrepressible. After being ordered off the field at St. Petersburg by President Baker of the Phillies, Herzog appeared outside the park on Saturday and peeled off his coat and began to practice with some of the Philadelphia players outside the grounds, where Baker couldn't see him.

The Phillies have released Frank Schulte, the once-famous fence breaker of the old Chicago Cubs, and Schulte is now a free agent. In his palmy days, when the Cubs under Frank Chance were winning world's series, Schulte was the home-run batsman.

Gabby Cravath, the Phillies' other home-run hitter, is a holdout. He refuses to sign with Pat Moran under the contract offered him. Cravath is anxious to quit the Phillies and play ball out on the Pacific Coast, so he does not care whether he is released or not.

Arthur Shafer, who used to play third base for the Giants, has again taken up the game. Shafer enlisted in the navy some time ago, and he is now captain of the baseball team at the naval training station at San Diego, Cal.

The Boston Red Sox already realize that they made a bad move when they let Larry Gardner go to the Athletics, because Manager Barrow now finds himself without a third baseman. The experiment of playing Stuffy McInnis at third has not been as successful as Barrow planned, and all the talk about the great first baseman becoming another Jimmy Collins has come to naught. President Frazee of the Red Sox is out on a still hunt for a third baseman, and has made a big offer to President Navin of Detroit for Oscar Vitt. As Navin told Manager Huggins some time ago that he would not part with any of his regular players under any consideration, it looks as if Frazee's chances of getting Vitt are slim.

SOCCER BATTLE IS DRAWN.

New York and Philadelphia Elevens Play 1 to 1 Tie.

Representative soccer teams of New York and Philadelphia clashed yesterday at Lenox Oval, when the New York Football Club and the Disston Athletic Association played a tie game in the championship series of the National Football League. The final score was: New York, 1; Disston A. A., 1. Both goals were obtained in the second half.

For twenty minutes after the restart the two teams struggled in vain, but suddenly the Disston forwards broke through and, aided by Hyslop, Coursey potted the ball with a fine low shot. Fifteen minutes later New York forced a corner and Bleich headed prettily into the Quakers' net, tying the score.

The lineup:

New York, (1.)	Position.	Disston A. A., (1.)
Porter	G.	Ness
Vandeweghe	R. B.	McLaughlin
Robertson	L. B.	Small
Meyerdierks	R. H.	Mathews
Adamson	C. H.	Fisher
Hagen	L. H.	Wilson
Bleich	O. R.	Coursey
Hunsiker	I. R.	Barrett
Petrie	C.	Forrest
Koelsch	I. L.	Hyslop
Fuzty	O. L.	Andrews

Referee—H. Dunn, Newark. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and T. Mathews. Goals—Coursey, Disston A. A.; Bleich, New York. Time of halves—45 minutes.

After the tie match of a week ago, the defeat of the Paterson Football Club to the tune of 5 goals to 1 by the West Hudsons in the replay of the United States Football Association's cup competition at Clark's Athletic Field in Newark came as a surprise. The only goal credited to Paterson was a penalty kick in the first half, after the West Hudsons had scored twice.

Members of the Black Watch, 42d Highlanders, headed by William Davenport of the British War Mission, witnessed a soccer double-header at Astoria Oval in Astoria, where two games in the Metropolitan Football League's championships were decided. In the first game the White Rose eleven narrowly averted defeat by getting two goals in the last five minutes of play, thereby tying the score at 3 to 3. At half time Visitation led by 2 to 1.

The La Sultana soccer eleven won by 4 goals to 2 against the Prospect F. C. team in the second game of the double-header at Astoria Oval.

MAROON TO PLAY RIVALS.

Fordham and St. John's to Resume Athletic Relations.

For the first time in five years, Fordham and St. John's College of Brooklyn will meet upon the diamond this season. Two games have been arranged in evidence that athletic relations have again been resumed between the two colleges who were once bitter baseball rivals. The first game of the home-and-home series will be played on May 15 at St. John's Field, and the second at Fordham on June 5.

DRAW FOR WOMEN'S GOLF.

Leaders in North and South Tourney in Opposite Brackets.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24.—The draw for tomorrow's match play in the championship eight of the women's North and South tournament resulted as follows: Mrs. Ralph M. Hammer, Flushing, and Mrs. George B. Johnson, Braeburg; Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Myra Helmer Pritchard, Midlothian; Miss Sara Fownes, Oakmont, and Miss Ruth A. Dugan, Midlothian; Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, and Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe.

MULLANE OUTFOOTS FIELD.

Glencoe A. C. No Extended to Win Harlem A. L. Chase.

Aided by a handicap of four minutes T. Mullane of the Glencoe A. C. yesterday triumphed in the Harlem Athletic League's five-mile handicap road race held over the Alpha Physical Culture Club course. Mullane, who lost the league race last week through a stitch in his side, pulled up the winner, without being forced hard, in 32:19.

Twenty-five harriers started, and a number of them had the limit allowance of five minutes. H. Mayer set the pace for the first three miles, closely followed by J. Davidson of the Harbrook A. C. At about three and one-quarter miles Mullane went into the lead, and thereafter he showed the way to the remainder of the field. He finished strongly. E. Weiman, Morningside A. C., finished second.

The performance of Weiman was one of the features of the event. He started from the 0:45 mark and gradually cut down the field to within about one-half mile of the finish. Then the Morningside runner cut loose in a spurt which carried him from fifteenth position to second and gave him the fast time laurels. He ran the distance in the actual time of 29:16.

Morningside A. C. representatives accounted for the team honors with 32 points, one tally better than the score of the Glencoe A. C.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1	T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	32:19
2	E. Weiman, Morningside A. C.	0:45	29:10
3	P. Sabludofsky, Morning. A. C.	2:45	31:40
4	P. Kallivan, Morningside A. C.	4:45	33:51
5	E. Farrell, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	32:58
6	R. Lillis, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	32:58
7	J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C.	4:45	34:18
8	D. Reynolds, Macomb's A. C.	4:00	33:41
9	H. Mayer, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	34:46
10	M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	1:15	31:09
11	W. Prock, Harbrook A. C.	3:00	32:56
12	H. Schuster, Morningside A. C.	0:30	30:27
13	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	0:15	30:11
14	L. Kruss, Morningside A. C.	2:45	33:05
15	M. Tea, Glencoe A. C.	0:45	31:06
16	A. Fey, Macomb's A. C.	3:00	34:20
17	A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	36:01
18	W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.	2:30	34:34
19	G. Stalb, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	36:30
20	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	0:15	32:55
21	J. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	38:24
22	W. Powers, Macomb's A. C.	4:00	37:35
23	J. Slattery, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	38:43

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	2	3	4	11	12—32
Glencoe A. C.	1	5	6	8	13—33
Harbrook A. C.	7	9	10	14	15—55

Sam Richman of the Forty-first Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Newark Terminal Guard, carried off first prize in the closing handicap road race of the Yorkville Athletic League, over the course of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. The distance was about five miles, and fourteen harriers competed. Richman had a handicap of 3 minutes and 30 seconds. Taking the lead about one mile from home, he passed the judges more than a city block ahead of his brother, B. Richman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., who was second.

The team plaque, offered to the club whose representatives make the best point showing throughout the season, was won for the second straight year by the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. Its runners compiled 724 points, against 842 credited to the athletes of the Hungarian-American A. C., who finished second. St. John's Club, with 900 points, was third, and then came the Union Settlement A. C. with 1,020; East Side House, 1,148, and St. Thomas A. A., 1,210.

Sixteen harriers started in the weekly handicap road run of the Bronx Athletic Club over the four-mile course of the Mohawk A. C., and all but one finished. The winner was J. McLaughlin of the St. Jerome's C. C., whose handicap was 4:15. He finished with a lead of about one-half a city block on R. Gunther, a clubmate, in 24:30. Fred Travelena, the Mohawk A. C. veteran, started from scratch, finished seventh, and gained the fast-time prize in 21:36.

Morris Gross of the Brooklyn A. A. led twenty-seven harriers in a scratch run held over the Brooklyn A. A. course of about five miles. The chase was held as a practice event to the club's annual handicap, which will be run next Sunday. Gross took the lead about two miles from the start, and gradually worked up an advantage of about one-quarter of a mile at the finish. George Andrews, the former New York A. C. runner, competing unattached, was second.

Frank Ruddy of the Brooklyn A. A. captured his fourth fast-time prize in as many races when he won this honor in the weekly handicap four-mile road race of the Long Island Athletic League held over the course of the Kings County A. A. in Brooklyn. Ruddy, starting from scratch, finished fourth in 25:35. Irving Bender of the Kings County A. A. won the race from the one-minute mark.

Montclair to Have Nine.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 24.—The Montclair A. C. has decided to put a baseball team in the field for the coming season. The first game will be played May 4 with the Ridgewoods of Brooklyn. A number of the former players on the Montclair A. C. nine will make up the club. "Tubby" Jacobus will be the Captain.

Fit for a scarecrow! But what kind of an argument's that! Just this! *Some* clothes will soon be scaring off crows!

Not everybody's sure of *good quality*.

Here, our standard is all-wool and, by chemical test, we bar even a fraction of one per cent. of cotton.

"Long and satisfactory wear," and "your money back any old time," if you want it!

Novelties in overcoats include Connemara tweeds, Scotch velours, Shetlands, "Scotch Mists."

"Rogers Peet" soft hats and derbies are all the name implies.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CORBETT BREAKS 97 STRAIGHT AT TRAPS

New York A. C. Gunner Gives Unusual Exhibition at Travers Island Shoot.

George J. Corbett, Chairman of the New York Athletic Club Shooting Committee, was the principal winner in the weekly shoot at the Travers Island traps of the organization yesterday. Although no prize is offered for the best run from scratch, Corbett took the event with a 99 out of a possible 100 targets, equaling the best shooting seen at the traps this season. He ran 97 without a miss.

Corbett won more than his share of prizes. He scored a leg on each of the three regular Sunday events. In the Monthly Cup shoot legs also were scored by C. H. Newcomb, M. Murphy, and Lieutenant F. R. Holt. All had straight scores. In the Tournament Cup, in addition to the leg scored by Corbett, the winners were M. Murphy, L. W. Thompson, M. Howe, and J. P. Donovan. A. J. Gerard, a visitor, also ran straight.

No gunner had a perfect score in the Byronel Cup shoot. As a result legs went to all the nimrods with 50 full targets. They were A. P. Bennett, W. R. Delehanty, J. Nida, G. "Revo" Lembeck, F. B. Seibert, C. H. Newcomb, L. W. Thompson, F. J. Ham, F. R. Holt, M. Howe, A. P. Walker, C. W. Bowers, and, of course, G. J. Corbett.

A special event was won by C. H. Newcomb, the Philadelphia gunner, and a distance handicap was taken by M. Murphy. The day was ideal for the sport, and a record field for a Sunday shoot was on the firing line.

The scores:

	Mo. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Ser. & Hcp. Cups.
G. H. Martin	1 24	1 25	2 47	93, 6—99
A. P. Bennett	2 21	2 25	4 50	90, 10—100
W. R. Delehanty	3 25	4 23	7 50	86, 20—100
J. N. Nida	5 24	5 23	10 50	78, 25—100
E. H. Smith	3 25	3 24	10 45	75, 20— 95
R. B. Cole	3 23	2 23	5 49	89, 13—100
G. "Revo Lembeck	2 22	2 24	4 50	91, 10—100
R. L. Spotts	1 24	1 25	2 49	94, 6—100
G. J. Corbett	0 25	0 25	2 50	99, 6—100
F. B. Seibert	4 20	4 25	8 50	80, 16— 96
T. H. Lawrence	0 22	1 15	4 45	87, 12— 89
R. R. Debacher	6 22	5 23	13 46	68, 30— 98
J. H. Hessian	6 25	6 19	12 49	71, 20— 91
C. Stein	2 25	2 23	4 49	90, 10—100
E. M. Leask	3 21	3 19	8 49	75, 18— 93
C. H. Newcomb	0 23	1 25	2 50	99, 6—100
F. M. Wilson	4 24	4 25	8 46	81, 20—100
M. Murphy	0 23	2 25	2 49	93, 6— 99
L. M. Thompson	1 24	0 25	4 50	94, 12—100
Z. Rogers	2 23	2 25	4 49	90, 8— 98
F. J. Ham	3 24	3 23	6 50	88, 16—100
D. S. McMahon	1 25	1 24	2 48	86, 6— 99
F. R. Holt	1 25	4 25	7 50	93, 20—100
M. Howe	3 25	0 25	7 50	95, 12—100
R. K. Spotts	3 22	3 25	6 49	83, 15— 98
W. J. Smith	2 24	2 25	4 48	90, 15—100
A. P. Walker	6 25	12 25	18 50	98, 28—100
C. W. Bowers	1 22	3 24	6 50	89, 12—100
J. P. Donovan	1 19	0 25	2 49	90, 6— 96
J. H. Vanderveer	2 18	2 22	3 47	80, 10— 90
A. J. Gerard	0 20	0 25	0 42	87, 0— 87

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup—G. J. Corbett, C. H. Newcomb, M. Murphy, F. R. Holt.

Tournament Cup—G. J. Corbett, M. Murphy, L. W. Thompson, M. Howe, J. P. Donovan.

Byronel Cup—All gunners with full scores of 50 targets.

Special Cup—C. H. Newcomb.

Distance Handicap—M. Murphy.

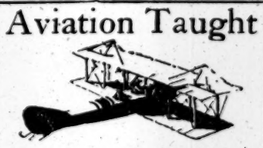
BENNETT LEADER AT TRAPS.

Carries Off Premier Laurels at New Rochelle Shoot.

A. P. Bennett carried off premier laurels in the weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club at the club's traps on Harrison Island yesterday. He was the high scratch gun, with 91 breaks out of a possible 100; won the Take Home Trophy on a shootoff with T. A. Kyle and C. A. Marsland, gained a leg on the Accumulation Cup, and won the fifteen-bird scratch event. High handicap honors fell to B. S. Stoddard, with 98. Stoddard also gained a leg on the March Cup and won the ten-bird scratch shoot.

Thirteen nimrods faced the traps. There was a slight wind blowing during the competition, but this did not interfere with the trapshooters.

Aviation Taught



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Owing to the many requests our school has had for only Aero Engine instruction, we have decided to open special Aero Engine Classes beginning Tuesday, March 26th.

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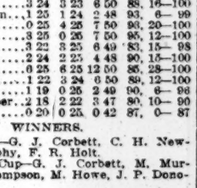
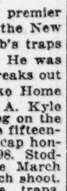


Delicious crisp Radishes and Lettuce on your table in six weeks, and other vegetables ready to plant out. A temporary structure will do. Our Bulletin tells you how.

For 30 years New York's Popular Seed House. Catalogue FREE.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 41 and 43 Barclay St. Both Corners.

CERVA The World's Best Beverage



Non-intoxicating. Pure. Helps digestion.

At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP, Manufacturers ST. LOUIS

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The Largest Stock and Assortment of most all good makes in New York.

Saving You 30% to 60%.

Tubes $1.00 to $8.50. "Pure Gum." Also Soiled and Used Tires—Cheap!

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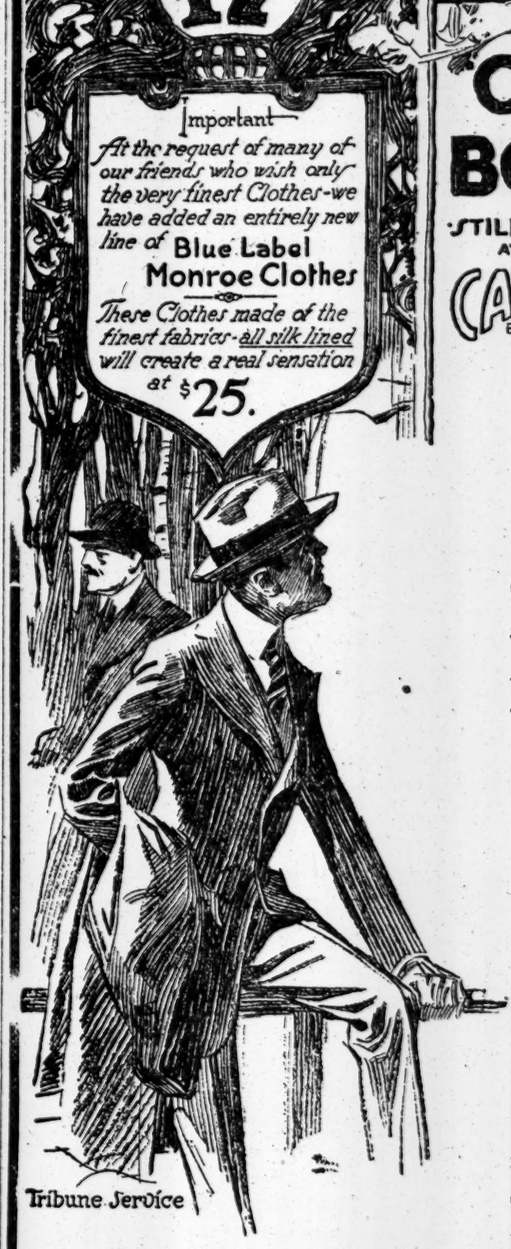

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STILL PLAYING AT THE CASINO B'way & 39th St.

Important

At the request of many of our friends who wish only the very finest Clothes—we have added an entirely new line of Blue Label Monroe Clothes

These Clothes made of the finest fabrics—all silk lined will create a real sensation at $25.

OH BOY!

MONROE CLOTHES for SPRING are Some Clothes

In these war days—when prices are constantly mounting and thrift must be practiced—the real economy of MONROE CLOTHES at $17 daily converts hundreds of former careless spenders into careful buyers.

Economy is no new idea with us—our whole business—and it's the largest in America in our field—is built solidly on that foundation.

We manufacture MONROE CLOTHES and sell direct to you—

That's one big economy—

We operate Upstairs Low Rent Daylight Shops—

There's another big economy in Rent—

We sell MONROE CLOTHES for cash only—

No credit or charge account losses here—and that's a saving—

We buy for cash only—

and having a volume of over 140,000 to buy for—we effect a tremendous saving—

We never have "Sales"—

Sales are uneconomic in that they usually compel higher prices in season to offset "reductions" out of season—

For Spring we show MONROE Suits and Topcoats at $17 that cannot be equalled elsewhere at anything near our price—all because of our steadfast policy of sharing with you every advantage our method of operating saves us.

Come up and see MONROE CLOTHES and you'll understand why we are America's Busiest Clothiers.

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$17 NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

SUITS—TOPCOATS America's Largest EVENING CLOTHES Retail Clothiers

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

KAISER AND TURKS PLAN DRIVE TO INDIA

New Path Opened by Russian Defeat, Says Dr. F. W. McCullum, Back from Caucasus.

GERMANS ARM TARTARS

Slaughter of Remaining Armenians and Georgians First Step in Great Scheme of Empire.

Germany, cut off from the route to India by way of the Berlin-Bagdad line, has, since the capture of Odessa and the cession of the Baku region by the Bolsheviki to Turkey, formed a new project to menace India by what is coming to be known as the Berlin-Batoum-Baku-Bombay line. At the same time Enver Pasha is dreaming of occupying a Pan Turkish throne, holding sovereignty over all the Mohammedans extending from Gibraltar, across North Africa and Turkey, to Arabia, the Caucasus, Persia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, India, and so to the Pacific Ocean.

This was the statement made yesterday by Dr. F. W. McCullum, for twenty-five years a resident of Constantinople and a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who spoke on "The Armenians of the Caucasus and Their Present Peril" before the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 3 West 125th Street.

"That is the German and Turkish plan," said the speaker. "They speak of it openly. The only thing that for the present holds up the Turks and Germans in their realization, to some extent, of this project is a band of perhaps 25,000 or 30,000 Armenians and Georgians in the Caucasus, who are menaced every moment by Tartars secretly waiting for the German and Turkish advance so that they can surround the helpless Armenians and Georgians and wipe out those that have not already succumbed to German cruelty.

Germans Planned Massacres.

"I traveled extensively in the Caucasus and I learned that when the Russian armies deserted the Caucasus front they sold their rifles to the Tartars, who are Mohammedans, not ruled over by Turkey, residing in the same regions occupied by the Armenians. A Russian rifle, I was told, sold for $300, and a single cartridge sold for $3. Not a single Tartar had trouble producing the money. Why? Because the money came from Germany. So that today the Tartars, armed by means of German gold, are ready when the moment seems safe to pounce on the Armenians and slaughter them. I had a hope that Germany would stop it, but as time went on I found that massacres were formulated in Germany. The whole thing could have been stopped by one word from the Kaiser or by a word from the German Ambassador at Constantinople, but it was not done, and the moral guilt of this bloodshed rests at the door of Germany.

"Of course, the Russians have ceded the section of the Caucasus I speak of to Turkey, but it is one thing to cede territory and it is another thing to give it up. The Armenians and Georgians there are armed and willing to fight to the death, and they for the moment cut off Germany from realizing the Berlin-Batoum-Baku-Bombay project.

"The Kaiser has his eye on the copper and oil fields, and manganese of the Baku region, perhaps the richest in the world in these articles, but, above all, Enver Pasha is planning the creation of a great Mohammedan Empire stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"In these plans there is peril to the allied civilization. At the same time the Armenians do not know which way to turn. Their few troops are composed of brave men, with a few French, British, and Russian officers.

Hope for British Juncture.

"Their greatest need today is ammunition. By the time they are called on to meet the Turkish Army their ammunition will be exhausted. Their hope is that the British will work up from Bagdad and unite with their forces, but so far they have not been able to form a junction. They have applied to America and England for aid, but I do not know if their cry has been heard. I wish it were possible to send them aid, for they are fighting not only for themselves, but also for the world, in preventing the Germans and Turks from carrying out their worldwide aims at conquest."

It is estimated that there have been 1,500,000 Armenians done to death by the Turks, said Dr. McCullum. Of a total population of 2,500,000 but 1,000,000 are believed to remain alive. Of these 200,000 are in Constantinople and 50,000 in Smyrna, whose Armenian residents were untouched by the Turks.

"I know of one town in the interior where 5,000 Armenians, men, women and children, were deported and but 120 reached Aleppo," he continued. "Practically all perished for lack of food in the journey over the mountains and the young women were carried to the harems of the Turks. It is estimated that out of 300,000 Armenians who have been deported from their homes but 5,000 reached Aleppo. About 295,000 of these poor people were done to death on the way.

Young Armenians in the Turkish Army were ordered to certain places in groups of a hundred each. They were made to dig long trenches, and, standing on the edge of these trenches, they were shot down. And there lie their bones today, among the finest and bravest of the soldiers in the Turkish Army."

Although the British attack on the Dardanelles has been called a failure, Dr. McCullum said that in Turkey he learned that the British frustrated the desire of the Germans and Turks by their attack. The Turks had originally planned to attack Egypt, and had they done so, he asserted, the Mohammedans in Egypt would have joined with the Turks, and they would have made the British retire.

"The Germans in Turkey openly boasted of their plan to attack Egypt," continued Dr. McCullum. "They had the army ready when the attack on the Dardanelles diverted the raid on Egypt. In that engagement 300,000 Turkish troops, the flower of the Turkish Army, were put out of action, and because of this Egypt was saved, and it became possible for the British to take Bagdad. It was while the Dardanelles fight was going on that the Turks carried out their plan of annihilating the Armenians in spite of the fact that a large number of Armenians were fighting bravely for Turkey."

"UNCLE REMUS" AT OPERA.

Gilbert Overture to Concert of Stars —Philharmonic Ends Season.

Henry F. Gilbert's "Comedy Overture," part of a completed first act for an opera, "Uncle Remus," that was to have introduced the famous American character of Brer Rabbit to the stage, had a hearing at last night's opera concert, following by one day the Metropolitan's production of Gilbert's "Dance in Place Congo." The overture opened the program, and, though not new here, was unfamiliar to many in the audience. It is good music, solidly built, with stirring climax in an amusing fugue of the pursuit of Brer Rabbit by Brer Fox. Indeed, the Joel Chandler Harris characters are all in it, as represented by old Southern tunes and negro themes, and the revival was cordially received.

Josef Hofmann, the distinguished pianist, made a last appearance of the season with the Metropolitan Orchestra in Chopin's E minor concerto and solo numbers, including a Rachmaninoff prelude, pieces by Moszkowski and Rubinstein, and several encores. Mabel Garrison sang the bird song from David's "Pearl of Brazil" and Strauss's "Voice of Spring," adding "Dixie" on recall. Morgan Kingston gave the tenor air from "Pagliacci" and Handel's "Sound an Alarm" from "Judas Maccabaeus." Richard Hageman conducted.

Josef Stransky led the Philharmonic's last concert with a sold-out house at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and a program of Tschaikowsky and Wagner, including the Russian master's Fifth Symphony and familiar excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser" and the "Valkyries' Ride." There were recalls at the close and the players gave a noisy fanfarronade to mark the close of the season.

Harold Bauer and Pablo Casals gave an artistic sonata recital of their familiar sort in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, playing together the sonata for pianoforte and 'cello by Brahms, Op. 99, in F major, and that in F sharp minor by Jean Huré. Mr. Bauer played also Schumann's "Kreisleriana," and Mr. Casals the G major suite of Bach.

Grace Foster, a girl in her 'teens, did not sing the air from "Dinorah" she had threatened, but gave instead one by Bellini, midway in a program of lighter airs at the Princess Theatre last evening. The singer was heard to even better effect in simple old English airs and others by modern French and American composers.

CIRCUS IN DRESS REHEARSAL

First Performance of the Season Takes Place This Afternoon.

The 1918 season of the Barnum & Bailey show begins in Madison Square Garden at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the big circus will present what is said to be its most elaborate program in years. The last dress rehearsal before the first regular performance was held last night, and at an early hour this morning acrobats, aerialists, contortionists, balancers, and others of the big circus family of more than 600 persons were still busy in the arena and in the air working out Winter kinks preparatory to the first big public performance of the season.

The circus this year is in twenty displays, each display with three exceptions, comprising three or four seperate acts. The big new feature of 1918 is the Clarkonians, two brothers, who have the show all to themselves when they swing on the trapezes, and whose act involves some of the most intricate mid-air performances in the history of the circus. The other two big aerial acts, those of the Seigrist-Silbon and the Neapolitan troupes, come in the middle of the program this year instead of at the end as has been the custom for years.

The second edition of "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp" is the spectacle which opens the performance, and in this big picture more than 300 performers take part.

Old favorites who are still with the circus include Miss Bird Millman, the wire rope dancer, the Hannafords, Davenports, Miss Bradna and Signor Bagonchi, the riders; the troupes of Chinese acrobats, the Dekoes troupe of acrobats, and the Tamaki troupe of jiu jitsu experts. There are more than fifty clowns, and all the old-time elephant, bear, dog, and other animal acts.

The doors open at 1 o'clock and the show begins at 2 o'clock.

MUSICIANS ASK INCREASE.

Prospect of Strike Unless Theatre Managers Give In.

The New York local of musicians have again presented a schedule of advanced prices to the theatrical managers, and there is the prospect of a strike unless the managers accede to the new terms. These terms, which embrace weekly increases and the adoption of several new regulations, will be discussed tomorrow afternoon at a meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association, which has been called for the purpose. A committee of musicians will meet with the managers.

Theatrical managers declared last night that the demands of the union come at a particularly inopportune time, in view of the various war burdens which they are now carrying. About a year ago salary demands made by the musicians were compromised with, it was said, an unwritten understanding that there were to be no further increases during the war. The new demands fall particularly heavy upon vaudeville and picture theatres, where the purposed increases range as high as $6 a week. In the legitimate theatres $28 per man a week is asked instead of $26.

It was also said by managers that under the new regulations purposed by the union a two weeks' notice would be necessary before a manager could discharge a musician, but that a musician would have the right to walk out at any time.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"An American Ace," a melodrama of the war by Lincoln J. Carter, will begin an engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Tuesday night of next week. "Maytime," now at the Forty-fourth Street, will be moved to the Casino.

A screen version of Arthur Guy Empey's book, "Over the Top," will be brought to the Hudson Theatre next Sunday night for an indefinite engagement. Sergeant Empey will be seen in the leading role.

The new Norworth Theatre in Forty-eighth Street, which recently passed from Jack Norworth to Joseph F. Moran, will be renamed the Belmont.

Klaw & Erlanger have purchased an unnamed comedy by Ethel Watts Mumford, author of "Sick-a-Bed," and will produce the piece next season.

The thirteenth anniversary of the opening of the Hippodrome, on April 12, will be observed by the incorporation of special features into "Cheer Up," a street parade, and a special Sunday night performance on April 14. At this performance many of the favorites of previous Hippodrome shows will be seen.

An additional performance of "Julius Caesar," under the auspices of the Shakespeare Players, will take place at the Cort Theatre next Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The performance scheduled for last Saturday was called off because of the illness of Tyrone Power.

Dore and Cavanaugh, a new dancing team, will make their New York debut tonight in the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, on the roof of the New Amsterdam.

OPEN NEW CENTRE FOR JEWISH CULTURE

Dedicatory Exercises Begin with Singing of "America" in the Synagogue.

CHILD FESTIVAL A FEATURE

Rabbi Margolies Asks That All Concerned in Enterprise Make It a Factor in Community Good.

The new Jewish Centre at 121 West Eighty-sixth Street, at which preliminary opening exercises were held Saturday night, was formally opened yesterday with a series of dedicatory ceremonies and celebrations which extended from forenoon until nearly midnight. William Fischman, President of the organization, which has labored for two years to establish the institution as a centre of Jewish thought, Jewish recreation, and Jewish culture, accepted the custody of the building.

First there was a children's festival in the auditorium of the new structure, which comprised the first presentation by children of "The Land of Aleph Bez," by Samuel S. Grossman, which was described as a "wonder play in eight scenes." Every seat available was occupied by children and grown-ups, and the performance was acclaimed over and over.

Judge Otto Rosalsky presided at the dedicatory exercises proper yesterday afternoon, which followed the lighter affairs of the morning. With patriotic fervor the audience sang "America" as its initial act in the new synagogue, which is part of the structure. Rabbi M. Z. Margolies in his opening prayer pleaded that all those concerned in the enterprise should vote themselves to making it a real factor in community good. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes performed the act of placing the sacred scrolls in the ark, after which he explained the purposes for which the centre was founded and the uses to which it would be put.

Meyer Vesell, Chairman of the Building Committee, had the distinction of lighting the perpetual lamp over the pulpit, and then, with the synagogue properly opened, L. L. Phillips, Vice Chairman of the Building Committee, presented the keys to Mr. Fischman. In a speech of acceptance Mr. Fischman said he hoped that the Jews of the metropolis would enter fully into the spirit of the founders of the institution and further its aims in every way.

Professor Mordecai Kaplan of the Jewish Theological Seminary in making the principal dedicatory address said the Jewish Centre was not intended to be a settlement, nor a community centre, a Young Men's Hebrew Association, or a Young Women's Hebrew Association, nor yet an institution for doing so-called uplift work. "We feel," he said, "that we are in as much need of being uplifted as are they for whose benefit the city is dotted with communal institutions. We must create for ourselves the kind of recreational, cultural, and religious opportunities which we then shall have the right to provide for others."

Louis Marshall said that while the people of Europe at this time are engaged in the greatest war in the history of the world, and the Jews of America are busy helping their country to do its share, the Jews yet had found time and energy to erect and dedicate a building to the service of God and the betterment of humanity.

Mrs. Solomon Schlechtel who spoke on behalf of the women of the Jewish Centre pledged the untiring devotion and support of the women in carrying out the ideals of the founders. Dr. Moses Hyamson then offered the closing prayer.

In the evening the centre was crowded with young men and women who participated in a festival conducted under the direction of Abraham Landau. "The House of the Jew," an allegorical pantomime, by Samuel S. Grossman was presented with music by A. S. Binder. Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Gideon sang and interpreted Jewish folk songs. The entertainment closed with dancing.

BROWN TO PRESS MEASURE.

Hopes for State Senate Inquiry Into Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—Another attempt will be made tomorrow in the Senate by Elon R. Brown, majority leader, to have the upper House adopt his resolution calling for a special committee of seven Senators to investigate and report on the State's policy regarding municipal ownership. Senator Brown's resolution was defeated last week. One vote was lacking for its passage. This vote is expected to be furnished by N. Monroe Marshall of Franklin County, who was absent when the resolution was called up.

Senator Brown in a statement issued here tonight explained his position on the question of city ownership and operation of public utilities as provided for in the Wagner-Donohue bill now before the Legislature.

"The financial situation of half the cities of the State is not good," says the statement. "The condition of New York City, comprising half the population of the State and 70 per cent. of its taxable property, is distinctly bad—so bad that the Legislature is embarrassed in levying sufficient taxes to meet public needs by reason of the danger of imposing too heavy a burden on the property of that city."

The State as a whole, Senator Brown believes, is bound to provide for a form of city government which reasonably guarantees the financial solvency of municipal corporations.

Senator Brown last week refused to introduce enabling legislation permitting his home city of Watertown to acquire some of its public utilities.

BENEFITS FOR FIGHTING MEN

French Officer Tells Audience Allied Line Will Hold.

Lieutenant Robert J. Bagues, a French infantry officer who recently arrived in this country, brought an audience at the Century Theatre to its feet last night, in the course of a performance given in aid of the Arts et Metiers Français, when he declared that the allied line never could be broken.

"It is not a thin line," he declared. "It is a big one; it goes all the way back to Paris, all the way to Bordeaux, and, if necessary, all the way to New York. There is nothing to be nervous about. The allied armies would not go to pieces even if the Germans broke through, but they will not break through."

The performance at the Century realized about $6,000, and enlisted the services of Jacques Copeau, Frances White, Nora Bayes and Irving Fisher, Roshanara, Kitty Doner, Maurice Dumesnil, Genevieve Dix, and Annie Louise David.

Soldiers and sailors were the beneficiaries of a variety of other entertainments given in New York theatres last night. The second of a series of Sunday night performances, free to men in uniform, was given at the Playhouse under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief and the United Booking Offices, and, as on the previous Sunday, resulted in a crowded house.

These performances begin at 7:15 o'clock, and volunteers from the audience supply the entertainment until 8:30, when the regular program begins. Frank Craven was master of ceremonies at last night's performance, and the entertainers included Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, Blanche Ring, Marie Nordstrom, Marion Sunshine, Carroll McComas, Harry C. Browne, and Kathleen Robinson.

At the Park Theatre a rally was staged by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

The Manhattan Opera House held two capacity audiences yesterday afternoon and night for the all-day exhibition and benefit of the 30th Infantry from Camp Upton—the "Buffaloes," as the negro troopers called themselves. Twelve hundred of the 3,689 enlisted men were from New York and Brooklyn, and many of these were among the thousand who filled the stage in a campfire scene by the big chorus. "The Long, Long Trail" had to be encored, while the house gave another rousing reception to "Mister Zip, Zip, Zip," and to the regimental air, written by Sergeant Battle and Leader Weinstein, entitled "See It Through."

The massed voices made a great effect in famous American negro melodies, "Roll, Jordan, Roll," "Kentucky Home," and "Old Black Joe," as well as in the older civil war songs, "Tenting Tonight," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" in conclusion. There were also special numbers by the 367th Infantry Octet, the Enlisted Men's Quartet, and other groups of singing soldiers, as well as by Sergeants Battle and Randall, Corporals Drayton, Williams, and Miller, and several volunteer artists, including Abbie Mitchell.

Raise $8,000 at Temple Benefit.

A benefit performance was given at the Hippodrome last night under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple, realizing between $8,000 and $9,000. The program included Houdini, Bella Story, Fred Walton, Helen Falconer and Douglas Stevenson, Bluch Landolf, and the patriotic finale from "Cheer Up."

ACID PLANT BLAST WRECKS BUILDINGS

Friction in Machines Believed to Have Caused Explosions in Newark Factory.

SHOCK IS FELT FOR MILES

Electrician of Butterworth & Judson Chemical Works Injured — Negroes Reported Missing.

Seventeen employes in a wooden building in the Butterworth & Judson chemical works, manufacturing trinitrotoluol, on Canary Island, in the Passaic River, near Newark, ran out shouting a warning to other employes at 11:30 o'clock last night when a flash of flame was seen in a corner of the building.

They had barely escaped to safety when the building, which was used in the process of making picric acid, was wrecked by a terrific explosion, which was heard for miles. This was followed by several smaller explosions.

Four of the small and widely separated buildings, in which the work of the plant was carried on, were destroyed by the explosions and the fire which followed. William Butterwel, the chief electrician of the plant, who ran toward the building where the fire started, was severely injured.

After the fire was extinguished the foreman of a number of negroes employed in one of the buildings reported that two of them were believed to be missing.

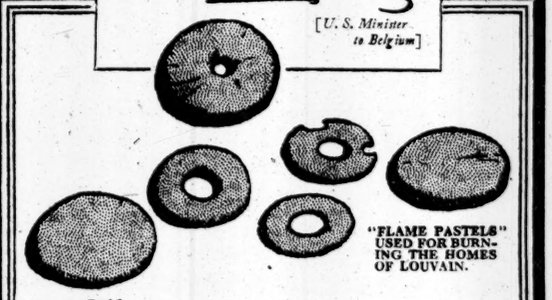
Men employed in the building where the fire started asserted that the blaze had been started by friction in one of the machines. The Newark police received a report that an electric wire, the purpose of which was not explained, had been found extending from the meadows to the shop where the fire started. It also was rumored that the explosion was the result of a plot.

Chinese Magician Killed on Stage.

LONDON, March 24.—Chung Lung Soo, a magician, died in a hospital today from a bullet wound in the chest, received while performing a trick with loaded rifles Saturday night. When the magician was shot and staggered and fell to the stage the audience thought that he was carrying out a part of his performance. Chung Lung Soo was 59 years old, and had appeared several times before King George.

I have confined my statements to proved and admitted facts.

[U. S. Minister to Belgium]



"FLAME PASTELS" USED FOR BURNING THE HOMES OF LOUVAIN.

"Hund! "Schwein! "Schweinhund!"

roared the German soldiers at the captives * * *

"The people were assembled in tragic groups between the tottering walls of burning houses; marched through choking suffocating streets strewn with the dead * * * "the women and children weeping, screaming, imploring, and the soldiers * * * striking them with their fists or with the butts of their guns * * *

"A drizzling rain was falling soaking them to the skin.

"They had nothing to eat or drink. Now and then a man would be shot * * *

"A young abbe * * * had been given a safe conduct . . . encountered a group of soldiers who refused to look at his papers * * * his hands were tied behind his back and he was fastened to the others by barbed wire and made to stand all night."

These are fragments from a single page in the April Everybody's. It's a damnable outbreak of hellishness, lived through, endured, and described, by BRAND WHITLOCK. While this orgy raged our Minister asked for news. Von Lüttwitz laid his hand on the white cross on his breast and said in French

"Our God has been very kind to us."

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WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

44TH ST. Theatre, West of B'way. Evgs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. Last Week at This Theatre. Moves to the Casino Monday, April 1st. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The Messrs. Shubert and A. H. Woods present A PAIR OF PETTICOATS. Comedy by Cyril Harcourt. with Norman Trevor-Laura Hope Crews

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre, Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE SQUAB FARM. Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

LAST 16 TIMES to be given the answer to the question. WHY MARRY? By Jules Lynch Williams. EDMUND BREESE, NAT C. GOODWIN, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) Sat., 2:15.

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:20. Theatre Closed Good Friday. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY. The LITTLE TEACHER. By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN. Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. FLO-FLO. THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEA., NEXT SAT. MORN., 10:30. with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S COMEDY OF GLORIOUS YOUTH. SEVENTEEN

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO. BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. (Week SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY! NEXT MONDAY "MAYTIME" MOVES HERE FROM THE 44TH ST. THEATRE.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents Nazimova in "The Wild Duck." PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. By HENRIK IBSEN

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evenings 8:20. THRILLS, TEARS AND LAUGHTER. YES OR NO WITH JANET BEECHER, CHRYSTAL HERNE, MARJORIE WOOD AND GREAT CAST.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. EYES OF YOUTH. With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

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CENTURY THEATRE. EASTER SUNDAY EVE., MAR. 31, at 8:15. Paulist Choristers. 100 Men and Boys—Father Finn, Cond. IN Easter Music Program (Benefit French Relief) Seats 50c to $1.50 at Box Office. No War Tax.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Phone Circle 1366. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30. HER COUNTRY. (Moves to Another B'way Theatre April 1st) Sat. Morn., 11:15—SARG'S MARIONETTES. TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (Seats Now) Charles Hopkins Will Present "APRIL" By Hubert Osborne. an odd New Comedy

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. MAT. TODAY $1.00 BEST SEATS AT 2:15. EVES. AT 8:15. 10 Musical Comedies in one. Bella Story, Houdini, & 1000 Others.

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LAST TIME MARCH 28TH. AT 2:30. STUART WALKER'S Production of THE BOOK OF JOB. BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way.

LOVE'S LIGHTENING, by Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson. Lexington Theatre, 50th St. & Lex. Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:15. Popular Prices.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. MERRY ROUNDERS.

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CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS" SOUVENIRS 100TH TIME TONIGHT

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LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

VANDERBILT W. 48 St. Phone 134 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. OH LOOK! with HARRY FOX. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:20. The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey will address the Audiences Tues. & Wed. MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA. 7 DAYS LEAVE. PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

FRED STONE in "JACK O' LANTERN" POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED. GLOBE Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

MISS ANNE MORGAN and the COUNTESS de BRYAS will show official FRENCH MOTION PICTURES OF THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN DEVASTATED FRANCE. Strand Theatre, Broadway & 47th Street, March 28, 3:30 P. M. The Honorable James M. Beck will preside. Tickets $2 to 50c. Boxes $50-$25.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., April 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MME. Matzenauer. FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones (Steinway)

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Double Bill: Coq d'Or, Barrientos, Sundelius, Braslau; Diaz, Didur, Galli, Bolm. Cond. Monteux. Prec'd by Cav. Rusticana. Easton, Perini; Lazaro, Chalmers. Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8, Double Bill: Lodoletta. Easton, Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni. Dance Place Congo. Galli; Bonfiglio, Bartik, and entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux. Thurs. at 8, Double Bill: Shanewis. Gentle, Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers, Baklanoff. Cond., Moranzoni. Coq d'Or. Cast as above. Good Friday Aft'n at 2:30 (75c to $2). YERDI'S REQUIEM. Muzio, Braslau; Martinelli, Mardones. Chorus-Orchestra. Cond., Setti. Fri. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egener; Diaz, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Music: Caruso, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). Puritani. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cd., Moranzoni. Next Mon. at 8. Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918.

THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

The only construction to be put upon the hard-smashing and hitherto irresistible advance of the German Army on a front of more than fifty miles between Arras and La Fère is that the tactics of the descent on France through Belgium in August, 1914, are being repeated on a colossal scale: that is to say, the enemy's line is being shattered and broken in two, with the design of afterward attacking the flanks of the isolated forces and destroying or capturing them, with Paris as the objective.

The Germans failed in the first campaign of the war because Marshal JOFFRE was quick to take advantage of General VON KLUCK'S southeasterly march to repair a tactical mistake. The battle of the Marne was won by the use of a reserve army, which was thrown into the line when a general advance was ordered, the gap in the German forces offering the opportunity to strike.

It is clear that one, if not the main, objective of the Germans in this, the greatest of all their offensives, is again Paris. Calais may prove to be the most important objective if the British and French armies south of Arras are divided and beaten. It must be admitted—the truth should be faced—that Marshal HAIG'S bulletins are gravely disquieting. If they are read in the light of the exulting claims of Berlin they seem to import that, unless the British and French can bring up very strong reserves and strike hard at the enemy, spent by his furious exertions, the Germans will break through on the road to Paris. "Fresh "hostile attacks developed this morn-"ing in great strength on the whole "battlefront," reports Marshal HAIG, "and they have continued through the day." However, he is a man of few words and incapable of a specious statement. Nor is there any encouragement in his admission that the Germans have crossed the Somme south of Péronne "at certain points," which "are being dealt with," meaning that the British are fighting hard to check the enemy's advance, with the result in doubt.

The map shows that the Germans in their drive with many divisions, apparently inexhaustible reserves, and thousands of guns, have in places, and after only three days of fighting, reached the line held by the British at the opening of the battle of the Somme on July 1, 1916. The British had to fight hard and resolutely for every mile they gained, and their offensive lasted for four months. The Germans have driven ahead with their Juggernaut war machine, overrunning the British defenses and taking prisoners and guns mile after mile. The present offensive has by far the greater punishing power because the Germans are assaulting in such masses as were never seen on a field before, and are indifferent to the huge sacrifice of life. Flesh and blood cannot stand the ordeal long. In that view and in the assurance that the British should make a stronger stand in every new position they fall back on is the faith that we shall soon hear that the German advance has been stayed and the British and French reserves are counterattacking with success.

THE CASUALTY LIST PRACTICE ILLOGICAL.

Hitherto the American casualties in France have occupied very little space in the newspapers, a few inches a day, but the time is coming—it cannot be long deferred—when the list will be long and names will be often repeated. There are many similar names in every brigade, and not infrequently Christian names and initials are duplicated. Any week now the American casualties may exceed a thousand, perhaps mount to two or three thousand.

Does any intelligent person suppose that the War Department rule of publishing merely the name of a dead or wounded soldier without giving the place he is registered from will satisfy the American people when casualties become heavy? Senator WEEKS, in advocating the passage of the New resolution, which requests the Secretary of War to inform the Senate why, in publishing casualty lists, he gives only the names of soldiers, declared that it was the practice of the British and Canadians to add, if not organizations, places of residence or next of kin.

"I can see no reason," said Senator NEW, "why it will furnish the "Kaiser with any particular informa-"tion to know that FRANK KELLY of "Omaha or FRANK KELLY of New "York was the FRANK KELLY re-"ported killed." The "military information" reason is a flimsy pretext for concealment. It is a case of being arbitrary without the slightest warrant. The War Department should reverse itself before resentment forces its surrender.

ENEMIES STILL.

JOHN SPARGO, who left the Socialist Party because it was furthering the cause of Germany in this country, is not impressed by the reported change of sentiment in that party. He says:

> The repentance is, so far as I can judge, as insincere as it is belated.

And it is not repentance; or if it is, it comes in a form hardly less sinister than the original offense. When this country became engaged in a war which involves her very life, these men embarked on a course designed to hamper and thwart her and aid her merciless foe. They had never had a good word for our Government and institutions during all the years of peace, but with our invincible faith in the efficacy of the melting-pot most of us had set that attitude of theirs down as something not betokening any real hostility to the land they live in. Or, if it did, then it was an impartial hostility to all "capitalistic" Governments, and not specifically un-American, or anti-American. But when they ranged themselves with Germany, which is as capitalistic a land as can be imagined, as against the United States in wartime, we plain Americans began to have our doubts.

And what has changed those doubts to certainties? Why, their "repentance" and the manner of it. For, if they are now willing to change sides and come out against Germany, it is not in the interest of the United States, it is in the interest of their beloved Russia. Germany might have reduced the United States to vassalage and they would have applauded her, but the moment she laid a hand on the only land they love, on the only Government to which they feel loyalty, that changed the situation for them. If they are willing to help along our war against Germany, it is only because they cannot otherwise help their real country, the Bolshevized "republic" of Russia.

These men, most of them, are American citizens. But it is evident that the oath they took when they were naturalized was taken with a wink. It is evident that the melting-pot did not melt them. And those of them who are of American birth are in spirit as Russian as the rest, and as thoroughly expatriated as if they had gone to Petrograd and been naturalized by LENINE himself. Their hearts are with the Bolshevist despotism of Russia, and for America, the country of their nominal allegiance, they feel only hostility, indifference, or contempt. The things they said against her in the years of peace were not mere rhetorical exuberances or excrescences of party passion; they conveyed literally the meaning that was in the hearts and minds back of them. These men were partly revealed by their friendship for Germany in the early stages of the war. They have been wholly revealed by their hostility to Germany in the later stages of the war, and Americans who love the land they were born or naturalized in will have none of them, now or in the future.

CONKLING AS "ME TOO."

"On the breast of that huge Mississippi of falsehood called history," says MATTHEW ARNOLD, "a foam-bell more or less is of no consequence." History is a credulous old gossip. She will believe anything, preferably the impossible. She will certainly record as fact—indeed, she has begun to record as fact—THOMAS C. PLATT'S grotesque misrepresentation of the beginning of the great Halfbreed-Stalwart ruction in the Republican Party in the early 80s. The death of WARNER MILLER brings forth comments which prove PLATT'S success in foisting this fabrication on the general imagination. Here is The Sun talking about the resignation of CONKLING and PLATT from the Senate in 1881:

> The incident gave to PLATT the name of "Me Too," although PLATT induced CONKLING to quit.

History has already swallowed the bait, and The Sun can appeal to respectable authorities. Congressman ALEXANDER of Buffalo wrote a "Political History of the State of New "York," in which he repeats PLATT'S impudent yarn as if it were certainly fact. No doubt of it crosses his mind. The facts are that CONKLING was the boss of his party and PLATT a humble follower of his who fetched and carried for him. CONKLING granted him, as a reward, a seat beside him in the Senate. CONKLING embarked on a fight with President GARFIELD, and in the course of it resigned, carrying PLATT along with him. PLATT was universally called "Me Too," and the epithet rankled in his mind. Impervious as he was to slurs on his character, he was as sensitive as a girl to any insinuation that he was not a master politician.

As long as CONKLING lived PLATT was obliged to swallow the gibes. But as soon as CONKLING was safely dead and could not contradict him, he began spreading the story that it was he who dictated the joint resignation, that CONKLING humbly followed his lead. The story does violence to the characters of both CONKLING and PLATT. Imagine the imperious CONKLING submitting to the dictation or even taking the advice of his creature! Imagine PLATT giving up an office for any reason whatever except necessity! PLATT had this advantage, that the truth was known only to himself and the dead CONKLING—and perhaps to President ARTHUR, also dead when PLATT began his successful attempt to bamboozle that old goose, history. But we do not need to call CONKLING from his grave. We have other witnesses; PLATT'S respectful silence as long as CONKLING lived, his busy volubility as soon as CONKLING died, and above all the character of that masterful, arrogant, imperious, tyrannical chieftain, ROSCOE CONKLING. He a humble follower of his follower! HORACE GREELEY once said: "If CONKLING had been MOSES and "had been asked, after he came "down from Mount Sinai, what it "was he saw there, he would have "said, 'MOSES.'" No, PLATT'S yarn is impossible, so utterly impossible that history will certainly believe it and repeat it forever.

WARTIME ECONOMICS.

A Chicago merchant who has practiced American business methods successfully in London is the very man to counsel Americans how to profit by English experience in turning peaceful business into war business. Mr. SELFRIDGE'S message, which we published the other day, is encouraging. Englishmen are living strenuous lives, but are prospering. Luxury business has ceased. Big social functions are not merely bad form—they have stopped. For two years not a single new pleasure motor car has been made in England. No one can put up a building costing $2,500 or more without a special permit. Everybody wears old clothes, so that the best wool can go to the boys in the trenches, and everybody saves food so that the soldiers may be strong. "This drastic curtail-"ment of certain lines of production "has not hurt business. It has mere-"ly resulted in a shifting of labor and "business activity from the less essen-"tial to the vitally essential industries." London was surprised by this experience. It expected trade to be depressed. But trade has been stimulated. Mr. SELFRIDGE'S own business, for instance, has paid $500,000 excess profits taxes, and the Government takes 80 per cent. of the increase of profits over the pre-war standard.

This has come about through the inflation of British credit, now so much discussed as occurring or threatened among us. The comfort business has thrived in England on the decay of the luxury business. This has come about through the rise in wage payments by the expenditure of borrowed money. Everybody is working, and wages are higher than ever. The scale of living has been raised for the lower classes as much as it has been lowered for the higher classes. Only the middle class is pinched. The rich still have all necessities, the poor have more than they ever had, but the middle class suffers. While wages have risen, salaries have not kept pace. The middle class is selling pianos and such articles, partly to live on, partly to take war bonds. They get good prices, for piano making has stopped, and there is a demand from those whose dreams of owning such a household ornament and proof of prosperity are realized at last. Such incidents mean that the wage earners are transferring their spending power to the middle class, which transfers it to the Treasury, which supports the military forces. Thus second-hand pianos are transmuted into munitions and rations.

The British have done prodigies in the way of producing and spending. The world has never witnessed such an outpouring of wealth. It sets a standard which it will be hard to equal, and to fall below your mate in the partnership is not the American way. Yet we are in danger of falling down, and in ways more open to criticism than the British. It is clear that if the British workers had not seized upon wartime to raise their standard of living they would have strengthened the nation's war power. If they had been content merely to live as well as before the war they would have been able to enrich themselves by their thrift and investments in war securities. We have bought luxuries we never indulged in before, and done worse—we have indulged in strikes to an unprecedented degree. It is near treason to obstruct shipbuilding, and there have been 3,500 strikes in the shipbuilding industry and much "soldiering" on high wages. The result has been that the cost of living has risen faster than wages and that productive power has been reduced. The money of our allies spent here before we entered the war expanded our currency and credit at a time when unwise laws had deprived some thirty billions of capital of the credit rightly its due. Thus it happens that we have both diluted our labor power and expanded our price fabric and put ourselves under the necessity of sustaining by Government assistance credit which ought to be able to stand by itself. Our economic and financial structure is a curious complex of strength and weakness. It is easy both to praise and to criticise it. Both should be done, for we are now at the crossroads.

It is not unfair to the British to quote their Chancellor of the Exchequer. BONAR LAW told Parliament that wages had been raised beyond the stimulus upon production, and that the spending of the wages had so raised prices that it was necessary for the Government to come to the aid of those whose position was better than in peace. That is truer of ourselves, and in a way that is a greater reproach. Our wage earners have never known such grinding poverty as the British. The British foreswore strikes, but our workers struck, and, worse yet, "struck on the job." The inflation of credit which is such a leading topic with economists is a result of both lavish spending and of dilution of labor, akin to watering of capital. Alongside of this inflation there has gone even greater contraction of credit by force of unwise laws. Both are objectionable, but not yet beyond remedy. The contraction is being remedied by Government assistance and repeal of the obnoxious laws. The inflation is under such observation that there is little doubt of its control. If labor is patriotic and prudent, and if capital submits to restraint of its excesses, we shall pass from the activities of peace to those of war with even more ease and greater prosperity than England, whose trials are greater than we are likely to suffer.

HIGHER RANK FOR ARMY MEDICAL MEN.

While army rank does not add to a doctor's skill, it may conceivably increase his usefulness. Surgeon General GORGAS, a man as modest as he is capable, asks Congress to give officers of the Medical Corps higher rank. He says:

> Line officers have had no hesitation in ignoring the sanitary recommendations of medical officers of lower rank. The men of the Medical Corps should get higher rank, rank commensurate with the importance of the positions they hold. Some of them are administering great hospitals, yet they hold subordinate rank. Additional grade would give them no new authority, but it would add to their prestige and give their recommendations weight.

What is the objection to higher rank for the duration of the war? None, apparently, except that other branches of the service not so treated would complain of discrimination. But have other branches of the service as good a reason for soliciting promotion? American medical officers in France have found themselves at a disadvantage in working with medical men of superior rank in the French and British armies. The Americans have been obstructed and even ignored. It is significant that Dr. C. H. MAYO, who, like General GORGAS, cannot be suspected of desiring to sport more stars and braid, urges that the Owen bill be passed. Dr. MAYO declares that inferior rank in France has been a great handicap to the medical men, among whom are eminent specialists. It doesn't matter to him whether he is called Major (the rank he holds) or Colonel, but it does matter that he finds difficulty in using in France those talents which he has put at the service of his country.

As General GORGAS in this controversy has the President on his side, Secretary BAKER and the General Staff may have to capitulate. At any rate, common sense seems to call for advancement in rank for the more important medical officers. It should not be necessary to create scores of Generals and hundreds of Colonels in the Medical Corps.

EXCESS PROFITS TAXES.

In the Political Science Quarterly Professor SELIGMAN says about all that can fairly be said in favor of the war tax law. He thinks that the good things are permanent, and that the bad things are capable of amendment, but that on the whole the law marks progress. That is his own summary. It would be easy to pick out quotations which would give a less favorable verdict, but scolding is useless. One of his most interesting remarks is that the excess profits tax is a tax on business, irrespective of the person who conducts the business. That is, the business tax is like the tax on real estate, which all know is a tax on land and not on the owner. That is the reason why the excess profits tax is not a double tax, superimposing one income tax on another. Like the corporate income tax, it is a tax on a "thing," not on a person.

If this be conceded, there are interesting inferences. Each thing ought to be treated individually, paying its own tax and receiving its own exemption. The law is administered, however it was constructed, on the theory that the tax is on the person, not on the thing, and that there can be allowed but one exemption. A man may have several businesses, each of which may be below the surtax rate, but the aggregate of which would be above it. Whether the "things" to be taxed should pay a surtax or not would depend in many or even most cases on whether there is an allowance of exemptions for each business. Mr. GRIGGS, formerly Attorney General of the United States, lends his legal authority to the reasoning of Professor SELIGMAN. If the law meant that there should be one exemption for each individual, says Mr. GRIGGS, it would have said so beyond doubt. Not having said so plainly, the courts will construe the law against the Government and in favor of the taxpayer. The Internal Revenue officials are the protectors of the Treasury rather than the taxpayer. It is no reproach to them if the courts disagree with them on doubtful points of law. This point is nearly sure to be litigated.

Professor SELIGMAN makes a further damaging criticism of the excess profits tax, worth noting because of its suggestiveness. A graduated tax on income and a graduated tax on capital may each be defensible. But this tax is graduated on the varying percentage of capital to income. The result is to penalize efficiency doubly, in a manner not accomplished when the tax is graduated according to either capital or income. A man who is enterprising and inventive, doing a large business on small capital, is taxed more than the man who is using large capital in a well-established business. Business is thus discouraged at its source, and privilege is conferred upon those who need it least. The point could be met by converting the excess profits tax into a progressive income tax. The individual income tax is highly progressive, but the corporate income tax is proportional. Graduation is good in both cases, the difference between them being that the individual pays his progressive tax on the basis of ability to pay and the progressive business tax would be on the basis of privilege enjoyed. The burden would be transferred from the new and small concerns to the large and rich ones. Their privilege and ability are both large, and their tax would be in proportion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Inquiry Far from Unanswerable.

Our municipal overlords, not altogether unreasonably, think themselves unanswerable when they ask the opponents of trenches in Central Park, "Aren't"—when it doesn't begin with "Ain't"—"aren't you willing that anything to help win the war should be done?"

In a way, only one answer to that question is possible for the patriotic American, and any other contains an element of the dangerous, nowadays, for Americans undeserving of such high characterization. Yet a carefully and intelligently qualified answer is the very reverse of treasonable, for while we all are or should be perfectly willing to sacrifice a dozen or a hundred Central Parks if it will win the war, it is perfectly permissible, before consenting to the sacrifice of the only Central Park there is, to ask proof that any more could thus be accomplished than by using as the site of a trench exhibit any one of many other pieces of vacant land within the city limits.

It would also "help to win the war" if the present contents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were dumped out in a pile, somewhere, and in their place were put a munition plant or one for the manufacture of high explosives. It would help, that is, in the sense that the product of the new activities would be useful on the firing line in France—would serve for the killing of Germans and the saving of the lives of our soldiers. Yet nobody has proposed to do that—yet. Anybody could think up other examples by the score of suggestions for helping to win the war that the best of patriots could and would reject, not because the winning could not be so helped, but for the excellent and adequate reason that alternative measures, equally or more effective, could be adopted.

The acceptance of the Central Park plan should be forbidden, not because it involves a heavy sacrifice, but because it involves one of far from demonstrated necessity—because it is even dubious that the reward of the sacrifice would be as great as would follow the doing of other things far less expensive.

They Must Have Two Objects.

If the proposed investigation by Congress of the way in which military commissions have been given to noncombatants of draft age should result in disclosing the exact truth of the matter, the effect would be excellent. The advocates of the inquiry, however, seem to have only one aim—that of revealing a large number of young men who by the exercise of influence or ingenuity have been able to establish themselves in "soft" places far from the front and to escape the dangers encountered by their betters where bullets and shells are flying.

That there are just such young men is more than probable, and every one of them should either be deprived of his commission or sent where he could wear it with honor. But a better, or, at any rate, a more important, result of an efficiently conducted investigation of this sort would be the revelation that a great majority of the officers covered by it are in their present positions for good and adequate reason—that they are honorable men, doing an honorable and necessary duty because assigned to it by their superiors, and that many of them are doing it at sacrifices only less great than that of life itself.

There is no justice in viewing with suspicion a man in uniform merely because he is temporarily, or even permanently, in one of the noncombatant services. The probability is not that he is a "slacker," but that he is not one—that instead of rejoicing in his immunity from front-line perils, he is bitterly envious of the fighting men and would be among them if orders or physical disability did not keep him in the rear.

There is no excuse for believing that our "embusqués" are any more numerous than those of France—our "slackers" more numerous than those of England—our "profiteers" than those of Germany. Every country has such undesirables, and in addition, unfortunately, reckless cynics who do not hesitate to foul their own nest by wholesale accusations that will not stand examination.

Closed Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper in today's TIMES there ain't no such animal as an Anti! Then why worry?

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, March 23, 1918.

PLACE OF SMALL NATIONS.

Issues of the War a Call to Arms for Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a native of Venezuela I have been deeply interested in following the trend of the present war as relates, from a diplomatic point of view, to the future welfare of small countries like my own. We all know today that the primary cause of the war depended on the smallness and helplessness of Serbia as compared with the greatness and power of Austria. Hence the overbearing arrogance of the latter and the pitiful forbearance and almost total passiveness of the former before the break of hostilities. How can the other small nations do otherwise than sympathize with Serbia when in almost every one of their diplomatic archives, under the mask of international comity, savored with choice phrases, there have often lurked the insidious bravado of the big fellow wishing to impose his will on the little one? That savage era in the history of our planet when the physically strong overpowered and enslaved the physically weak is almost passed away, and in most modern countries, through the progressive evolution of social life, men live peacefully together under one flag, abiding by the same laws, and enjoying their alloted share of happiness.

If citizens, therefore, can so enjoy the benefits of unity, submitting their differences to a court of justice, it is utterly incomprehensible how some so-called civilized nations still apply in their intercourse with the smaller nations the same kind of arguments as used by the caveman or the chieftain of a horde. But, fortunately, the world has changed and the brutal demands of Austria on Serbia and of Germany on Belgium are being answered by an enraged civilized world now pounding away at the savage Teutons in order to re-establish, together with a permanent peace, the titles of sovereignty of all the little as well as all the larger nations. In all the romances of chivalry no nobler feat has been recorded in defense of the weak in so glorious a fashion, and if there are blessings to be expected from this most "horrida bella," none will surpass a generous feeling among nations that they are free to exert their aspirations under the guidance of Nature and that their differences shall henceforth be settled by a supreme court of humanity, with malice toward none and good-will and justice to all. This consideration alone should serve as a call to arms to all small nations still out of the fray to add their strength in pushing forward the chariot of victory which perforce and by all human rights belongs exclusively to the Allies.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
New York, March 22, 1918.

Pile-Driving Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A clipping from a recent issue, entitled "Pile Drivers' Challenge," has been called to my attention, with the request that I answer same. Of course conditions at Hog Island and Port Newark may be such that a record of 78 piles is considered a remarkable day's work. On some classes of work of course it would be impossible to drive that many piles. However, in the year 1918, when I was employed by the McHarg-Barton Company, I was Superintendent of Construction for the building of three miles of dikes on the Hudson River between Hudson and Albany, for the United States Government. Complete records of the work performed on this job are in the United States Engineer's Office, at 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

I had three pile drivers working on this job all through the year 1918. The record of one of these machines was 143 piles in eight working hours. The second machine's record was 109 piles in six and a half hours. The last machine found hard driving at Coxsackie, N. Y. We traced the trouble to the presence of sand and gravel, and finally installed a jet, which overcame the difficulty. For two or three months thereafter this third machine drove an average of ninety piles a day of eight working hours. A hole had to be made with the jet for each pile, and the pile was then inserted in the hole and driven to the required depth. I have never heard of any one ever beating this record, and would be glad to learn if any greater record exists.

LOUIS J. SIELING.
New York, March 16, 1918.

As to Lenine and Trotzky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Bolsheviki Should Not Be Regarded as Traitors," was the headline in an issue of a "yellow" newspaper, noted recently by the writer. This admonition, negative in character, suggested opposition to another view frequently taken of this wicked duumvirate Lenine and Trotsky—a view often forcibly presented by other newspapers of this city. And yet, with a tendency, occasionally, to the theory that these gentlemen above named are only visionaries and impractical experimentalists who are trying to run helpless Russia, and who have inadvertently, in a sort of myopic high-mindedness, handed her over to her enemies. Can they be both these things? Are they a Jekyll and Hyde combination? After reading the statement made in a London paper regarding the sums of money paid over by German agents to Lenine, (he is "Lenin," Anglice,) and also to "Comrade Trotzky," it seems astonishing that there could still remain two viewpoints regarding them.

EDITH M. THOMAS.
New York, March 23, 1918.

Senator Owen's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read, with great pleasure, in today's TIMES Senator Owen's plan for ending the war in thirty days. If it did not end in thirty days, or ten times thirty days, still his plan would go a long way towards making united action of our peace loving nations an accomplished fact; and in the future a continuing power making for the world's ultimate peace and happiness. This war shows, as nothing else could do, the extent of each nation's economic dependence upon its neighboring peoples, whether these peoples live in democracies, empires, or kingdoms. The greatest forces of our time are economic forces. Why not bind them together and wield their united power in the cause of universal justice? How long could any two nations fight if the rest of the world refused to lend them money or sell them food and ammunitions? Why not start the League of Nations now? I. W. SYLVESTER.
Passaic, N. J., March 21, 1918.

ON THE STRETCHER.

Star-spangled banner land, motherland, home land,
Beckoning now as my blood ebbs away;
Take me from battlefield, burrow, and gnome land;
Let me but dream I am with you today.
Dear land I live for, if God will but spare me
Grace of His years for the goal I desire,
Zeal for you, love for you, both will upbear me,
Help me still further through trial by fire.
Star-spangled banner land, motherland, fold me
Close to your breast far away from the strife;
There for a dreaming spell take me and hold me;
Strengthen me, motherland, thrill me with life.
I who have thought of your harbors with yearning,
I who am homesick to rest on your sod,
Steeled with devotion again must be turning
Back to do battle for you and for God.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

TO KEEP RUSSIA AS A FRIEND.

Action by the Allies in the Name of the Constituent Assembly Instead of the Bolsheviki.

By COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that every incursion into the internal management of Russia will be regarded with hostility by those who consider themselves to be the rulers of Russia.

Unbalanced by the dream of creating a social revolution, struggling against capitalism, hoping to abolish all private property, these people have created a Utopia, to attain which they are willing to sacrifice everything, even their own country.

It is self-evident that the ideals of the Bolsheviki are unattainable. People who think along sociological lines know that modern society cannot be conceived without private property, and that, deprived of that stimulus, the pillars of present-day organization must inevitably fall. On the other hand, to those people who place the attainment of Christian ideals above that of material gain it is equally clear that the path of violence followed by the Russian revolution at the present time can only embitter people and will eventually lead to negative results.

The orthodox Marxian Socialists are beginning to understand this, for they see that the triumph of Germany and the collapse of Russia presage the bloom of relentless capitalism.

Russia is in double servage at the present moment; she is a slave to the dark, revolting canaille and to Germany.

It is difficult to say which of the two is the worst.

A handful of workmen, forming about 2 per cent. of the population, strengthened by some armed soldiers, have actually grasped the great country. The best elements of the country are powerless and without expression. The press is in the hands of the Bolsheviki. The cultured elements, the intellectuals, do not dare say anything, and they are in fact deprived of the opportunity.

The peasants, on the other hand, the agriculturists, who form 85 per cent. of the population, are also silent, for they are separated from the towns by great distances; they are illiterate and inert. The Bolsheviki sold them to Germany without their permission, without their knowledge. "I was married without my ken," says an old Russian proverb. Such a proverb is incomprehensible to a free American. Only Russian life can give rise to it.

I return to the problem of foreign intervention in Russia and repeat, that only such intervention can be permitted as will rouse friendly, and not hostile, feeling in the country. The sympathy of the greater part of the population—that is the only guarantee of success to any such undertaking.

Were there in Russia a centre from which the opinion of the majority could find expression, the problem would be easy to solve. Unfortunately, there is no such centre. The Government of the Bolsheviki having dispersed the Constituent Assembly, thereby showed its antagonism to the formation of any such kernel of public opinion. Having trampled upon the holy rights of the people the Bolsheviki by that played into the hands of the Germans. It was only by such methods that they could guarantee that peace which they ratified in Moscow.

If the present situation leads the Allies to the need of occupying Siberia, that in itself will force them to declare openly against the legality of the present Government and against the ratified peace. In other words, they will be forced to admit that Russia is still in the war against Germany, for otherwise she should be considered as a neutral nation and the Allies would not then have the legal right of entering upon her territory.

There is only one solution, and that is the refusal to admit the right of the present Government to ratify the peace, thus depriving the Soldiers' and Workmen's Soviets of their authority. This solution also applies to the second dilemma. If the Soviets do not express the will of the people, how should authority be organized in Russia? The answer is clear and simple. The only authority which can be recognized by the allies of Russia is that which is based upon the will of the majority, i. e., the Constituent Assembly. Consequently, the intervention of allied powers will be met in friendly spirit by the majority of the Russian people only if the final result of such intervention is the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, which will institute a legal authority.

Such a promise, given by the Allies to the Russian people, will undoubtedly rouse sympathy in every corner of the country, and the aid of the Allies will then be accepted gratefully.

ILYA TOLSTOY.
New York, March 23, 1918.

DRIVING OUR CASE HOME.

Our Resources and Our Just Cause Should Be Made Clear to the Foe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody here, of course, should want to talk peace at this time, but everybody, with the exception of those now dominating Germany, should want to talk of peace, a vitally different matter.

We hear occasionally expressions of apprehension concerning the exchanges between the heads of the countries at war such as have been proceeding under the leadership of President Wilson, voiced recently in a speech by James M. Beck before the Republican Club, on the ground that such exchanges dissipate the energies of our people and tend to demoralize our allies.

Some of this fear would seem to be due to the assumption that these exchanges of war aims and peace tenets constitute of themselves overtures rather than statements of principles and intentions.

What justification, in fact, have we for doubting that these interchanges, conducted with the skill that has characterized the Allies' contribution to them, may not yet demonstrate the pen to be at least of equal might with the sword?

Such apprehensions fail, it seems to me, to recognize essential facts surrounding this conflict that are new in warfare. In the first place, never before has practically the whole civilized modern world been engaged at the same time in war. This is a universal conflict. In the second place, no previous war between nations has been so dominated as is the present war by ideals, which the peace that ends it must satisfy.

To the extent that this war differs from all previous wars, is it not dangerous to rely upon the slogans of the past in attempting to set up for ourselves a present line of conduct?

Need we fear the judgment of ourselves and of our allies in the studied exhibition now being made of our adversary's position, backed as this country is by the most stupendous production of war materials the world has ever witnessed and made possible because of our leading world position in the production and reserves of the two greatest of natural resources, coal and iron, producing annually, as the United States does, practically one-half of the world's coal and twice that of Germany and Austria combined, with coal reserves more than equal the reserves of the balance of the whole world and eight times those of Germany and Austria combined, and with an annual steel production twice that of Germany?

Can we, in fact, while sparing nothing in the prosecution of the war, afford not to exhibit in full view to the world the unmitigated perfidy of those who would throttle all human liberty, when we speak, as we of all nations can, the language of force and power, a language which Germany does not misunderstand? With a foreign trade in 1918 more than one-third greater than Germany's bumper foreign trade year of 1913, with a present man power and manufacturing capacity exceeding probably by 100 per cent. what Germany now has, with assets of $250,000,000,000 upon which we have borrowed less than 3 per cent. compared with similar borrowing by Germany, estimated to exceed 80 per cent. of its pre-war assets, need we fear the interpretation which the Prussians will place upon properly directed peace parleys so long as the might of our resources is concentrated on driving from power these highwaymen of human liberty? Germany knows that our wheat production exceeds hers by sevenfold, that she has no offset to our three billion-bushel corn crop, and that of the remaining cereals we produce three times as much as she does. Is reflection upon these facts going to dim our fighting spirit?

Can we, in fact, in the face of this stupendous crisis, refrain from speaking out as the opportunity is given us to clarify in the minds of friends and foes alike the aims we seek? We are compelling the recognition of an idea; in the unrestrained use of force let us not neglect the power of the intellect.

Mr. Beck asks by way of illustration, whether, when we are attacked by a footpad with a bludgeon, we stop to discuss the virtue of honesty. There are obvious replies if we grant the simile, but are we ready to admit we cannot think and at the same time strike?

Were peace a question of a military victory concerning ourselves alone its formulation might be simple, but with twenty-one nations involved, each of which should be a party to the solemn responsibility of attaining the ends sought with the least loss of human life, the necessity of preparing in advance the main outlines of the terms of peace for which we shall fight would seem undeniable. After all it is peace that we want, a just peace, a peace for producing which we possess the necessary men, money, and materials; the sole use of which is to be the creation by war of such a peace. Why, then, should we not talk, when we can talk effectively, of the one thing for which we fight? GEORGE WOOD BACON.
Washington, March 14, 1918.

PROHIBITION DIFFICULTIES.

Language of the Amendment Opens the Way to Many Disputes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution has been frequently and justly criticised as embodying matter unfit for insertion in the fundamental law, but insufficient attention has been given to the utterly impossible provisions and phraseology of the amendment.

The amendment prohibits all traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. What is an intoxicating liquor? Do the idiosyncracies of the consumer and the quantity consumed enter as factors in the determination, and to what extent?

"For beverage purposes" furnishes still other difficulties. Certainly many medicinal uses must be classed as "for beverage purposes," and with all reverence, it is hard to see how the sacramental use of wine can escape a like classification. There have already been judicial decisions that the existing constitutional provision, to safeguard the free exercise of religious functions, does not protect sacramental use from the restraint of a State prohibition law.

On the other hand, there is scarcely an alcoholic drink for which some other than a "beverage" use cannot be claimed. There is nothing in the proposed amendment to prevent one from importing or transporting brandy with which to "preserve cherries" or from ordering a dozen of champagne with which "to cook hams." Once in possession of the brandy or champagne, there is nothing in the amendment to prevent the possessor from changing his mind, and devoting both to potable uses.

If these difficulties are to be cleared away by "appropriate legislation," it must, under the amendment, be the legislation of forty-eight States and of Congress, each acting independently of the other, each determining for itself what, within the meaning of the amendment, an "intoxicating liquor" may be, and each exercising its own control over the sale, manufacture, transportation, &c., of intoxicating liquors *not* "for beverage purposes." Moreover, in that determination and control, "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." Even if identical legislation were once obtained from all the States and from Congress, this unanimity could at any time be destroyed by any single State; if it could be preserved, the amendment would be superfluous.

Can any one, whether an advocate of prohibition or not, see in all this any other prospect than that of endless, acrimonious disputation and dissension, gainful, perhaps, for the paid professional prohibitionist, but certainly for no one else?

Can any honest and intelligent man or woman do other than use his or her best efforts in patriotic endeavor to prevent the ratification and adoption of this amendment? T. T. GAFF.
Washington, March 20, 1918.

An Unofficial Boycott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How silly it is to think of German repentance. Whatever Congress may do there will still remain the silent boycott. We will not buy goods made on machines stolen from Belgium. We will not buy anything made in Germany nor trade with a firm who deals in German goods, and it will last for one generation at least. We have not sent our boys abroad on a picnic.

THOMAS D. JAMES.
Nassau, N. Y., March 22, 1918.

FINAL DRIVE TODAY FOR CATHOLIC FUND

Leaders Expect Total Greatly to Exceed the Goal Set at $2,500,000.

$1,000 FROM VINCENT ASTOR

Father Boucher, Sent to Front by Knights of Columbus, Recommended for War Cross.

More than 200,000 workers, including several thousand Protestants and Jews, will take part in the work of the last day of the drive for $2,500,000 for Catholic war work in France and this country. The total, which was reported yesterday was approximately $238,000 short of the total of $2,500,000. This sum is regarded as a minimum. If the amount raised is only $2,500,000, the drive will be regarded by its organizers as barely a success. It is hoped that the total will run several hundred thousand dollars over this figure.

The money raised by this drive will cover only a fraction of the cost of the vast program which the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations have planned for the entertainment and comfort of American soldiers in France. Men, women, and children, of various religions, who are working for the success of the drive, will be represented on nearly every street corner and in every large building in this city, in order to make the last day of the drive a huge success.

The first performance of "The Cross Bearer," a powerful moving picture drama in which Cardinal Mercier is the central figure, was held last night at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the fund. Among the non-Catholic boxholders were William Rockefeller, Harry Payne Whitney, Alexander Konta, H. O. Havemeyer, Joseph F. Day, and William Fox. This film will be shown again for the benefit of the Catholic War Fund tonight and on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. To illustrate the work which is being done by Catholic priests, the Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Bishop of New York and Chaplain General of all the fighting forces of the United States by appointment by the Pope, made public a letter from Father Boucher, who recently received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government for gallantry at the front. Father Boucher was sent to the front last Fall by the Knights of Columbus in response to a request from General Pershing for more Chaplains. Father Boucher wrote:

"I write these few lines from just out of the trenches and at the rest camp somewhere in France. You have heard how my battalion distinguished itself at the front. The French officers are most enthusiastic in their praises of our behavior during the time during the entire time. I went to the front trenches every day, and on Sunday I said mass in the front trench and also in the support dugout. Before each company went into the trenches I heard their confessions and gave them Holy Communion. It was a most encouraging sight to witness the officers and men preparing their souls that they might be better, braver soldiers.

"I did my best, and the officers all seem pleased with my work, and my Major has recommended me for the War Cross. It is very kind of him, but so far as I am concerned I only performed my duty. When duty called me out there in the open amid the shells and bullets I went. I went over the top with the men, so there is no merit on my part. I am well and expect to return to the trenches with my battalion very shortly. Officers and boys are in good spirits and full of courage and ready to do all in their power to crush the Boches."

The Rev. James Fitzsimmons of St. Gregory's Church, West Ninetieth Street, announced yesterday that Vincent Astor has cabled $1,000 to the New York Catholic War Fund.

When Governor Whitman closes the Knights of Columbus War Fund drive at the Yonkers armory this evening at 8 o'clock he will have as his guard of honor a detachment of seventy-five women of the Motor Corps of America, in service uniform, commanded by Captain Helen Bastedo. The corps will leave New York headquarters, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, at 6:30 in twenty motor cars in parade formation and escort the Governor from the New York City line to the Yonkers armory.

Governor Aids Knights of Columbus.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 24.—Governor Whitman and Representative James W. Husted aided the local Knights of Columbus in their drive for $15,000 this afternoon by addressing a meeting in the High School auditorium. About $2,500 was subscribed, bringing the total amount up to $15,400. The Governor said that in this war politics and religion were forgotten. The Governor went to Yonkers from here and addressed a Father and Son meeting in the Y. M. C. A. there. He will be in Yonkers tomorrow night to aid in the K. of C. drive there.

BROOKLYN BAPTIST DRIVE.

Mass Meeting Makes Plans for Raising Borough's Share of Fund.

A mass meeting was held at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to organize a drive in that borough for its quota of the $1,000,000, which the National Committee of Northern Baptist Laymen is endeavoring to raise for missionary, educational, and war camp work.

The meeting was presided over by Edward L. Ballard, Vice Chairman of the Metropolitan Committee. Addresses were made by Dr. F. P. Haggard, Alfred C. Bedford, J. Howard Ardrey, and James C. Colgate. No pledges were asked, but the church was well filled with representatives from all of the Baptist churches in Brooklyn and Long Island.

BUILDING BILL OPPOSED.

Citizens Union Points to Alleged Dangers in Amendments.

The Committee on Legislation of the Citizens Union has issued a statement in opposition to the bill now in the Legislature amending building requirements of the present law. It is said that the measure entirely removes from the law the provision that the number of exits must bear a definite relation to the size of the floor area, leaving the number of exits to be determined only by the number of occupants and limit of distance from any point. It is asserted that this makes an incomplete basis for the determination.

In objecting also to the removal of the present requirement that stairways shall continue to the roof, the committee says:

"In case of fire, if egress is cut off at the bottom outlet of a stair, a person should not be deprived of the chance of getting to the roof and fresh air.

"The bill also waives the requirements for fire alarm systems and fire drills in buildings equipped with sprinkler systems having but one source of supply. A one-source supply system is inadequate and often useless, and the amendment is therefore unjustifiable."

Binner Paris

MME. BINNER SAYS:

The newly designed Binner Corset cultivates a faultless figure—the result of my new system of individual pattern cutting.

Old patterns obtained by the ordinary method are now useless, if one is to be comfortably and correctly corseted.

All Fittings by Mme Binner personally at

561 Fifth Ave. (at 46th St.)

SEEK ESCAPED GERMAN.

Interned Alien Walks Out of Court House in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Police and Federal officers aided by citizens are searching every nook and corner of this city tonight for trace of the interned German enemy who escaped from the basement of the Mercer County Court House just before dark tonight. He took advantage of a door left open in the engine room of the jail and walked out. The man was missed soon after and within a short time there were fifteen hundred or more persons about the jail, eager to aid the authorities in the search.

The name of the man is John Rugin and his home is in New York. He speaks French fluently. He is described as six feet tall, wearing a gray felt hat, green sweater, and dark trousers.

PARIS BIRD CHARMER GONE

But Children Find Way to Feed Sparrows in Tuileries Gardens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—An unexpected effect of the new bread regulations has resulted in the disappearance from the Tuileries Gardens of the veteran retired postal employe whose feats as a bird charmer have delighted hundreds of American and other visitors daily for many years. The new regulations forbid the feeding of animals of any kind with bread. Consequently one of the most popular Parisian public characters finds his occupation gone.

Children who make the gardens a playground every afternoon have discovered a way to defeat the regulation by walking slowly while eating a slice of bread and butter and dropping the crumbs freely as they go. Intensely proud, they look over their shoulders from time to time to see the little flock of sparrows following them and eagerly picking up the crumbs.

RAEBURN PORTRAITS SOLD.

Top Price of $63,000 at Christie's—Romney's Brant for Canada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—Christie's sales of portraits by Raeburn, the property of the late Colin J. Mackenzie, have brought the following prices:

Portrait of Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, £12,600.

Master Alexander Mackenzie, £8,190.

Lieut. Gen. Mackenzie Fraser, £6,720.

Colin Mackenzie, £3,990.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, £3,360.

Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, £2,205.

Other pictures sold included Romney's portrait of Thayendanegea, (Joseph Brant) the celebrated sachem of the Mohawks, who came to London on a mission from the confederated chiefs. This brought £5,250, the purchase being made by Messrs. Colnaghi for "a public gallery in Canada."

Romney's portrait of Mrs. Montague Burgoyne brought £4,620, and his portrait of Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Stuart £2,205; Hoppner's portrait of Arabella Wilmot, £4,095, and Gainsborough's portrait of Mrs. Davenport, £997.

Lieut. Littlefield Weds on April 5.

The wedding of Miss Sally Damon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nell Damon of Newton, Mass., and Lieutenant W. Joseph Littlefield of the Ordnance Department, U. S. N. A., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Littlefield of 76 West Twelfth Street, this city, will take place on Friday evening, April 5, at the bride's home in Newton. The Rev. Dr. Lake, a Radcliffe professor, is to officiate, the bride being a Radcliffe student and graduate of Smith College girl. The bride's sister, Mrs. Walter R. Nellis, is to be the matron of honor, and Lieutenant Henry M. Littlefield of the Speed Scouts of the Aviation Corps and the bridegroom's brother, will be his best man. After a brief honeymoon Lieutenant Littlefield and his bride will live in Washington, D. C., where he is now stationed.

Gilpin-Tyson.

A wedding in Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday last of interest to New York and Easthampton, L. I., was that of Miss Isabella McGhee Tyson, daughter of General Lawrence D. Tyson and Mrs. Tyson, and Kenneth Newcomer Gilpin of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, a Virginian. Allen Emery of the United States Navy was the best man, and the bridesmaids included the Misses Betty Carson and Charlotte Strong of New York. Ensign Charles McGhee Tyson, Lieutenant Lewis Allen, Major Silas McBee, and Captain Dorian Fleing were among the ushers.

To Resume College After Marriage.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Trippett Leffingwell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Leffingwell of Montclair, N. J., to Lieutenant Rolfe Saunders Sample of the 49th Infantry, will take place next Saturday at the bride's home and will be a military wedding. Miss Helen Leffingwell will be her sister's maid of honor, and William Sample, a senior at Annapolis, is to be his brother's best man. Miss Leffingwell is a senior at Barnard College, and as Lieutenant Sample, who is now stationed in Hoboken, is going for overseas service, she will return to college and graduate this Spring with the college seniors.

Miss Mordaunt's Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Morris Mordaunt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Mordaunt, and Drayton Burrill, a son of Mrs. Drayton Burrill, will take place very quietly on Tuesday, April 2, at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. Owing to the serious illness of Miss Mordaunt's father only the immediate relatives will be asked to the ceremony. Miss Mordaunt is a descendant of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterboro, a famous English soldier. She is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Livingston Pell of this city and a member of the Junior League. Mr. Burrill is a Princeton graduate.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Dunning, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. R. Dunning of Orange, N. J., to Wetmore Holloway Titus of Plainfield, N. J., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Titus. Mr. Titus, who was graduated from Cornell University, is now engaged in Government work at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. George Brewster Bretz of 276 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Bretz, to Schuyler J. Bergen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. H. Bergen of 614 Sixth Street. Mr. Bergen is in Company A, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Maxwell Doane, daughter of Ellsworth Doane of Glen Ridge, N. J., to Lieutenant C. Byron Lear, now with the American expeditionary forces in France, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Lear of West Chester, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Davenport Whelpley of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne P. Whelpley, to Douglas Cary Wendell of Wayne, Penn. Mr. Wendell is in the United States Naval Reserve. Miss Whelpley's father has been a newspaper editor, and has been sent on special missions abroad by the United States Government. No date has been named for the marriage.

DUTTON'S *for* EASTER

A NEW BOOK, a DAINTY PRINT —a BOOK OF DEVOTIONS in antique binding—or just a CARD, but the quality should be the BEST

681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

FORD SEES VICTORY WITH SMALL TANKS

Says 90,000 Standardized Machines Could Be Made in Three Months.

EACH TO CARRY TWO MEN

Whole Weight of Industry Must Be Thrown Into War, Auto Manufacturer Declares.

Henry Ford issued a statement yesterday asserting that America could win the war only by throwing "the whole weight of our industries and tool power into the balance." He said that the war is "the greatest engineering feat ever known and the side that musters the best machinery will win." The country has not "organized to concentrate industrial resources upon essential war work," he said, and the people do not realize that "the problem lies in the management of factories and the fullest use of machinery."

In speaking of his plans for the development of a smaller and faster tank he expresses the opinion that the "trenches can be conquered and the stalemate broken if we develop and use the right machinery."

"To me it seems out of place to send men with bare bodies and rifles against trenches of concrete, fortified with barbed wire, machine guns, and cannon. A small tank can be made for attack that will carry two men and a machine gun, with armor protection strong enough to resist the hail of machine-gun bullets and shrapnel splinters. Such tanks, if standardized to one model, could be produced at the rate of 1,000 or 2,000 a day. Once production was started 90,000 tanks could be made in three months. Distributed equally along the west front this would place one tank every eighteen feet. In each tank two men, shielded by armor plate, with a machine gun would have the offensive power of fifty soldiers with rifles. That advantage would come from possession of the better piece of fighting machinery. Soldiers would stand in line to have a chance to attack in such outfits."

In discussing the problems of food production and control, Mr. Ford says that "the solution lies in the increase of tool power on the land." He suggests the use of tractors for all sorts of farm work and adds:

"One tractor sent to France or England now will produce fifty times its weight and bulk in wheat and food this year. One ship carrying tractors now is as good as fifty ships carrying food next Fall."

A workman can build a tractor in fifteen days, he says, and each tractor would mean the addition of two or three men to the supply of farm labor. He continues in writing upon the food problem:

"We shall get more food not by bookkeeping and clerical regulation in the cities but by the use of more and better machinery on the land." He adds that the production of more machinery depends upon labor and leadership, and continues: "Labor control can never get the best out of the factory. The heads of industry must live close to the work; they must know metals and machines, and be ready to give every man a square deal."

He concludes his statement by praising the work of the workmen in the Ford factories. He says he ascribes the absence of labor difficulties to the knowledge of the men that "the company is not seeking profit from war work." He says the men "deserve credit for most of the progress that we have made in the production of ships, tractors, and airplane parts." He says he believes that "profiteering breeds distrust and antagonism." He praises also the policies and ideals of President Wilson.

CALLS FOR LIBERTY CROP.

David Lubin's Plan to Offset Germany's Aid from Ukraine.

ROME, Friday, March 22.—"I propose that the United States roll up a giant Liberty crop to offset that which Germany has obtained from Ukraine," said David Lubin, American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture today. "Let the American people present a Liberty crop to the Allies as a freewill offering on victory's altar.

"It is possible for the United States to produce a huge surplus when it is considered that 54 per cent. of our land is now unproductive. Let us consider this fact in connection with the crop for 1919, which we must now prepare for in view of the fact that the end of the war seems further away, and the Allies' needs are more pressing.

"The solution lies in large-scale production, the use of private lands, and the requisitioning of all uncultivated public or school lands. It was by the opening up of new sources of production, with the help of the women, that England fought off starvation. Let us have increased production, quit paying speculation prices, and also quit starving ourselves."

Mr. Lubin is officially making recommendations of this nature.

MRS. NED HARRIGAN DIES.

Widow of Actor Was the Mother of Six Children.

Mrs. Annie Theresa Harrigan, widow of Edward (Ned) Harrigan, who was famous on the American stage many years ago as an actor, dancer, and playwright, died yesterday in the Alston Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, in her fifty-ninth year. Mrs. Harrigan aided her husband often in the writing and construction of his plays. She was the daughter of the late David Braham, who composed the music for many of the Harrigan productions.

Mrs. Harrigan was born in this city and was married in 1876. They had six children, two of whom followed the stage. William D. Harrigan, a son, who last appeared with Brandon Tynan in "The Melody of Youth," is a Captain in the 307th Infantry, and Miss Grace Harrigan is a member of Arnold Daly's company in "The Master." Two other sons are army officers, and another is attending surgeon at Fordham and St. Francis's Hospital. They are Captain Philip Harrigan of the 22d Infantry, Captain Arthur Nolan Harrigan of the Coast Artillery Corps, and Dr. Anthony Hart Harrigan of 391 West End Avenue. A second daughter, Mrs. Louis Loughran, lives in Germantown, Penn.

Funeral of Maggie Mitchell.

Funeral services for Maggie Mitchell, the famous actress, who in private life was Mrs. Charles Abbott, were held yesterday at her late home, 855 West End Avenue, by the Rev. H. P. Nichols, pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem. Of Miss Mitchell's many friends present were Postmaster and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten, Averill Harris, Oliver Doud Byron, Charles Harris, William Harris, Nellie McHenry, Katie and Annie Blanke, Mr. and Mrs. William Smythe, and Dodson Mitchell. Burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery today.

"A mental and spiritual 'movie' of brave but bleeding France."

COMRADES IN COURAGE

By Lieut. Antoine Redier

Net, $1.40

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

GERMAN ADMIRAL LOST WITH TRANSPORT

Vessel Crowded with Troops Sunk with All on Board by Mine, Finns Report.

LONDON, March 24.—Finlanders arriving at Stockholm on the gunboat Svensksund say that the German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm.

The transport was crowded with soldiers, cannon, and munitions, and, according to the dispatch, the entire crew, all of the soldiers, and Admiral von Meyrer were lost.

A Stockholm dispatch dated March 22 said that another German transport had been blown up by a mine near the Aland Islands and that the transport Frankland, which came up to its rescue, was damaged severely by another explosion.

Herr Groeber, a member of the Centre Party, claimed it was not the fault of the Germans but the fault of the Bolsheviki if the peace could not be termed a peace of understanding. There was not a single annexation provided for in the entire treaty, he declared, and the enemy's cry of rage proved that the treaty was a good one.

DUTCH DENOUNCING US.

Stockholm Press Also Joins in Cry Against Seizure of Ships.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—The seizure of Dutch ships is characterized by the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant as "an act of robbery and stain on the history of the United States that cannot be wiped out in decades." On the other hand, it believes this solution is the best in the circumstances. There is no resisting, it says, of "organized justice for the small country like ours when faced by practically half of the world. Not only have the associated Governments removed the last semblance of right from thiir iron fist deed and openly exposed themselves as militarists, with whom necessity knows no moral or legal law, but we are Holland itself becoming an accomplice to an action which cannot bear the light of day."

The Handelsblad learns from a German source that after March 31, when the economic arrangement between Holland and Germany expires, the export of coal will cease.

STOCKHOLM, Friday, March 22.—The seizure of Dutch tonnage in allied ports is strongly criticized in press comment here. The Social Demokraten, which is friendly to the Allies, says:

"These violent measures, even though it is true that in the last analysis they were called forth by the German methods of warfare and Germany's threatening attitude, nevertheless are a gross violation of a neutral's rights and deeply compromise the high ideals which the Allies declare inspire them in their conflict against German militarism."

The Svenska Dagbladet refrains in its comment, to "the gentleman who in the olden days on the highways and the byways, with his finger on the trigger, used to demand the wayfarer's property."

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, March 21.—In the Main Committee of the Reichstag Mathias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, inquired what the Government thought of doing in view of the Entente's pressure upon Holland. Baron von dem Russche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a confidential statement in reply.

DUTCH STUDENTS PROTEST.

Demonstration at American Legation Against Ship Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 22.—Instances of German influences at work in Holland against the Entente occur daily.

Yesterday a number of students from Delft University demonstrated in front of the American Legation as a protest against the action of the allied Governments concerning Dutch ships. They appear to have been students of Professor Schlewyck, one of the editors of a German propaganda magazine.

The students asked to speak to American Minister Garrett, who was, however, absent. One of them put his foot inside the door, but on the appearance of a few policemen all withdrew.

The crowd then sang Dutch patriotic songs outside the legation, and booed and hissed a maid who appeared at a window. It then moved on, singing songs against the Americans and English, until it arrived at the Queen's palace, where the students sang patriotic songs with uncovered heads.

230,000 BUILDING SHIPS.

Yards Will Need 150,000 More Men in Next Six Months.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Shipyards are now obtaining their labor through the United States Employment Service, and up to this time there has been no shortage of labor except of skilled mechanics, it was announced today. Approximately 230,000 men are now engaged in shipbuilding, and 150,000 more will be needed in the next six months.

"There is a shortage in all yards of men who have had actual experience in shipbuilding," the statement of the employment service says. "So far as reported, the number of men needed for building wooden vessels within the next month is 4,000, within three months 9,000 more, and within six months 7,000 more, or a total of 17,000 men for wooden shipbuilding in the next six months.

"Men needed for building steel vessels within a month are about 25,000, within three months 42,000 more, and within six months 65,000 more, or a total of approximately 132,000 men needed for steel shipbuilding in the next six months.

"There are at present about 230,000 shipbuilding employes."

FIND E. R. FOX'S BODY.

Botanist Had Died While Tramping in Orange County.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNWALL, N. Y., March 24.—The body of Edward Rowland Fox, sales manager of Arnhold, Karberg & Co., importers, 21 State Street, New York, was found on the side of Schunemunk Mountain, near Mountainville, Orange County, today by a party of searchers composed of State Constabulary and farmers. It is thought he died of natural causes.

It was said last night at the home of Albert Gerson, 357 West 118th Street, where Mr. Fox lived, that Mr. Fox had left there on Sunday, March 17, with the intention of taking a walking trip through Orange County to collect botanical specimens. When he did not return the State Constabulary were notified and the search started. Mr. Fox was 40 years old.

Samuel Ferguson Dead.

Samuel Ferguson, President of the National Bank of the Philippine Islands and former Executive Secretary to Francis Burton Harrison, Governor of the Islands, died yesterday in Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street. He had come to this country on business and become ill at the Claridge Hotel on Friday. Mr. Ferguson was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., thirty-five years ago, and went to the Philippines in 1902 as a court stenographer. When the national bank was organized in 1916, he was recommended by Mr. Harrison for President. He left his wife and a son.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

St. George's Church
is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Ave.
All Seats Free.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
A Preaching Mission March 25-29.
SPECIAL PREACHERS.
Tonight at 8 o'clock, Preacher, Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

ISAACSON.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Isaacson (nee Carrie Oestreicher) announce the birth of a son on March 20 at Flower Hospital.

KUTZ.—March 22, 1,171 Bryant Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Kutz, a daughter.

ROSENTHAL.—March 22, 90 Wadsworth Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rosenthal, a son.

RUMM.—March 19, 547 West 157th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rumm, a son.

WEISS.—March 21, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Weiss, a daughter.

Engaged.

HARRIS—BAMBERGER.—Dorothy Bamberger to Dr. Henry Harris.

JACOBS—JACOBS.—Rosalind Jacobs to Sam Jacobs.

LEVY—ROSENBLATT.—Bessie H. Rosenblatt to Milton A. Levy.

PERLBERG—SCHULANG.—Pearl Schulang to Fred Perlberg.

RUBIN—FRANK.—Flora Frank to Sigmund Rubin.

Married.

DARRELL—HARVEY.—On Saturday, March 23, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., by the Rev. Charles J. Mason, Dorothy May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fairbairn Darrell of 38 East 57th St., New York, and Mr. Eldon Harvey of Bermuda.

KLAYF—DAVIS.—Miss Ella Davis to Mr. Abraham Klayf, Sunday, March 24, 1918, at New York.

BEAR—SOBEL.—March 19, Juliette Sobel to Samuel M. Bear.

SPIRO—FRANK.—March 21, Selda Frank to Adolph Spiro.

WASHNITZER—KOBRE.—March 19, Sophie Kobre to Dr. Frederick Washnitzer.

Died.

ARNHEIM.—Samuel Walter, British Royal Flying Corps, Thursday, March 21, at Fort Worth, Texas, son of the late Marks and Fannie Arnheim, beloved brother of Sophia A. Untermeyer and Minnie Arnheim. Funeral services will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 44th St., on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M.

ARNHEIM.—With saddened and contrite spirit Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun records upon her permanent minutes a tribute to the imperishable memory of her beloved son, Samuel Walter Arnheim, who willingly made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty and justice. Without fear and with patriotic fervor worthy of his loved and loving parents, (Marks and Fanny Arnheim,) who have passed over into the realms of eternal bliss, who for many years had been staunch supporters of our congregation and to whose altar they had brought their son, dedicating him there to the cause, not only of his own faith, but to the greater cause of liberty and humanity, he willingly sacrificed all material interests in order to take his place in the great war for the liberation and the redemption of all peoples, great and small. Our Heavenly Father, in His divine wisdom, has called this splendid soldier unto Himself, and in pious recognition to His inscrutable will we bow to His divine decree. The first star emblazoned in gold on our service flag in memory of him who has gone will serve as a constant reminder of his heroic sacrifice and will be ever an eloquent inspiration to all of the sons of our congregation to emulate his example and to give their lives willingly and cheerfully to the unconquerable cause to which our country and our people are irrevocably committed.

To the sisters of our young comrade we extend the assurance of our sincerest sympathy. HERMAN LEVY,
March 24, 1918. President.

AUERBACH.—David, at his residence, 408 Manhattan Av., in his 80th year, beloved husband of the late Therese Auerbach and father of A. Leopold, Joseph S., Miles Auerbach, Lottie C. Gernsback, and the late Henriette Weil and Herman Auerbach. Funeral services from Temple Anshe Chesed, 7th Av., 114th St., on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

AUERBACH.—David. Chevra Anshe Chesed. Members are hereby notified of the death of our esteemed and beloved President. Brother David Auerbach. Funeral services will be held at Temple Anshe Chesed, 114th St. and 7th Av., on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M.
EMIL P. LAZARUS, Vice Pres.
EMANUEL ANHALT, Secretary.

AUERBACH.—David. Brethren of Beethoven No. 661, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our dear brother, David Auerbach, on Tuesday, March 26, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 408 Manhattan Av.
BENJ. GREENWALD, Master.
MARTIN JOACHIMSON, Secretary.

AUERBACH.—Members and seatholders of Temple Anshe Chesed are requested to attend the funeral services of our esteemed Vice President Trustee David Auerbach, on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M., at the Temple, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. Meyer Goodfriend, President; I. M. Witt, Honorary Secretary.

BAKER.—At Roselle, N. J., March 24, Richard H. W., aged 63 years. Funeral services at the Ascension Memorial Church, 247 West 43d St., Wednesday, March 27, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BARRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 24, Patrick Barry, beloved husband of Delia Barry, (nee Duane,) and father of Philip, Mollie, and Kitty. Funeral from his late residence, 1,287 Franklin Av., on Wednesday, March 27, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av.; solemn high requiem mass. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

BLACKMAN.—On Sunday, March 24, 1918, at her late residence, 1,269 Findlay Av., Elizabeth Blackman, widow of the late John F. Blackman and dearly beloved mother of Adeline, John, Albert, Frank, Edwin, Florence, Robert, Mrs. Charles W. MacPherson, and Mrs. Leon Brummer. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 27, at 1:30 P. M.

BLAKLEY.—On March 23 at his residence, 600 West 178th Street, Lieutenant Frank D. Blakley, U. S. N., beloved of Mrs. Paul E. True. Funeral Tuesday, March 26, at convenience of family.

BOYLE.—(Nee Carleton), suddenly in Jersey City, on Saturday, March 23, 1918, Margaret M., beloved wife of John A. Boyle. Relatives and friends, also Christian Mothers' Society, Society of Apostleship of Prayer, St. Michael's Day Nursery, and the Sacred Heart Alumnae are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 314 Highpoint Avenue, West Hoboken, on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, at 9 A. M., then to St. Michael's Monastery, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BOYLE.—On March 24, McKinley, husband of Katherine Welch Boyle, at his residence, 64 East 86th Street. Funeral services on Tuesday, March 27, at 10 o'clock. Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis papers please copy.

BRUNNER.—Marco, on March 23, in his 39th year, after a short illness. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th St. and Broadway, on Monday, March 25, at 3:30 P. M.

CLAWSON.—On Sunday, March 24, James W., son of Daniel L. and Marier Guyon Clawson. Funeral at the residence of Louis S. Bones, 11 Wheeler Place, St. George, S. I., Tuesday, March 26, at 2:30 P. M.

COCHRAN.—On Palm Sunday, March 24, at St. Luke's Hme, 2,914 Broadway, Arabella, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Martin Cochran. Funeral service at St. Luke's Chapel, Broadway and 114th St., on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M.

COCK.—Entered into rest at Plainfield, N. J., March 23, 1918, William Riehle Cock, son of the late Dr. Thomas Cock of New York City. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot Liberty St., Central R. R. of N. J., at 2 P. M.

DALLAS.—On Sunday, March 24, Joseph T. Dallas, beloved husband of Nettie Dallas and father of Mrs. Nettie A. Smith. Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Mt. Joy Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodland.

DARTIGUENAVE.—Suddenly, at Bayshore, L. I., March 24, 1918, Paul E. Dartiguenave. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Cemetery Chapel, Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

DELANO.—On Friday, March 22, 1918, at his residence, 104 West 120th St., Thomas Edwin Delano, in the 83d year of his age, father of Mortimer Delano, son of the late Captain Thomas Delano, 7th Regiment, New York; President of the Charles N. Crittenton Company. Funeral services Monday, March 25, at 1 P. M., Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., Rev. Dr. Nichols officiating. Interment Cypress Hills. Civil War Veterans of Company G, 7th Regiment, are notified of the death of 1st Sergeant Thomas E. Delano, 1856-67.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday, March 24, 1918, Elmira D. Demarest, of 1,430 Webster Avenue, Bronx, widow of the late Zelotes G. Demarest, in the eighty-first year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the grave, Valleau Cemetery, Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, March 25, at 3 P. M.

DEXTER.—Stanley Walker, on Sunday, March 24, in his 61st year. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., at 10 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, March 26. Interment in Utica, N. Y., at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers. San Francisco and Boston papers kindly copy.

DEXTER.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late Rt. W. B. Stanley W. Dexter, Past Master and Treasurer, on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M., at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Capt. JAS. C. BENKARD, Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

Died.

DONOVAN.—On March 24, 1918, Prof. Mike Donovan, widower of Cecelia, (nee Butler,) member of Phil Kearny Post G. A. R. Funeral Wednesday, March 27, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,116 Woodycrest Av., corner West 166th St., Bronx. Solemn requiem mass at Sacred Heart Church, 1 Shakespeare Av., Highbridge. Interment St. Raymond's. Automobile cortege.

EYNON.—Suddenly on March 24, Dr. William P., beloved husband of Katherine Curry Eynon. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 140th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, on Tuesday, March 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

FITZ GERALD.—Suddenly, on March 24, 1918, Octavia Graham Brinckerhoff Fitz Gerald, daughter of Major Henry C. D. Fitz Gerald of British Royal Field Artillery and Mary Franklin Brinckerhoff Fitz Gerald, aged 4 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 P. M., from Avenue Farm, Fishkill, N. Y.

FLOYD.—On Friday, March 22, Richard D. Floyd. Services at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., March 26, 10 A. M.

FOLSOM.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on March 23, Ralph Howard Folsom, in his 48th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Closter, N. J., on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 P. M. Train leaving Erie R. R. Station, Jersey City, at 1:29 P. M. May be reached by Hudson Terminal or ferry leaving foot of Chambers St., New York, at 1:10 P. M.

FRIEDENHEIMER.—Frank, at his residence, 2,073 65th St., Brooklyn, on March 24. Remains can be viewed at the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., New York. Funeral at convenience of the family. Interment Albany, N. Y. Omit flowers. Albany papers copy.

GEIST.—At her residence, 44 Delaware Av., Dongan Hills, S. I., on Saturday, March 23, Agatha Gertraud, (Ulrich,) in her 73d year. Interment private.

GILMAN.—At Newark, N. J., at his home, 612 Highland Avenue, on Sunday, March 24, 1918, Frank Gaylord, husband of Lena Mercereau Gilman, age 55 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLOCK.—On Saturday, March 23, 1918, Frederick Glock, in his 85th year. Relatives and friends, also Doric Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M. and Senefelder Lodge, No. 405, I. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday evening, March 26, at 9 o'clock, at his late residence, 352 West 19th St.

GRACE.—On Saturday, March 23, Edward John, aged 22 years, beloved husband of Irene Cahill Grace, and son of the late Edward and Bridget Grace. Funeral from his late residence, 1,414 Vyse Av., (near Freeman St.,) Bronx, on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. John Chrysostom, where a mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Please omit flowers.

GRINNELL.—Louise Bliss, at Atlantic City, 23d of March. Services at Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Wednesday, the 27th of March, 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRIGAN.—March 24, 1918, Annie T. Harrigan, beloved wife of the late Edward Harrigan, at the residence of her son, Dr. Anthony H. Harrigan, 391 West End Avenue. Notice of funeral later.

HARRIS.—Abe, beloved son of John and Hannah Harris. Funeral Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M., from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av. Kindly omit flowers.

HAYES.—On the evening of March 23, at Unadilla, N. Y., Augusta, daughter of the late Gilbert H. and Augusta H. Hayes, age 55. Funeral Wednesday, 4 o'clock P. M.

HEALION.—On March 24, at his residence, 532 East 89th St., Thomas G., beloved brother of Mary and Katherine Healion. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St., near 2d Av., Wednesday morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

HECHT.—On March 22, 1918, Bella, (nee Goodman,) beloved wife of Jacob Hecht and devoted mother of Hortense, Mabel Gross, Beatrice, and Dorothy. Funeral from her late residence, 728A Macon St., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 28, at 2:30 P. M.

HURD.—Early Sunday morning, March 24th, Harry C. (Alex), son of late Zenas and Amanda Patterson Hurd. Funeral services Monday, 8 P. M., 396 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HUTCHIS

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Conditions Favor New Liberty Loan

Weighed in the balance with the news of desperate fighting going on along a wide stretch of the European battlefront, on the outcome of which influential interests within the German Empire predict that their future position in the world depends, the developments within the United States in the last week appear unimportant. They are unimportant, except for their bearing on the outcome of the war. Their effect on security values has been almost ignored, although there was ample time to discount in prices the new war legislation of the last few days before it was finally accepted The only influence during the week to which the market made unmistakable response was the launching of the German offensive. That brought about the elimination from the market of numerous traders who had been holding stocks for the rise which they thought would precede the Liberty Loan. Their selling was a matter of prudence rather than an indication of fears over the outcome of the new phase of the war. It was more in evidence on Saturday, following news of the preliminary successes claimed by the Germans, when securities yielded two and three points in some cases. There was little short selling, even though the men who would ordinarily have taken advantage of such a movement by putting out lines of stocks thought there was more than an even chance of over Sunday developments which would carry the recession further at the opening of the new week. The feeling against profiting by unfavorable news has become rather general since Americans began to be listed among the killed.

The inevitable effect on railway earnings of rising costs which had made considerable progress when the carriers submitted their plea for a 15 per cent. advance in rates is strikingly shown in a compilation of results for the calendar year 1917 supplied by The Chronicle. There has been a tendency on the part of critics of rate applications to look only at the amount of business done as a barometer of railroad prosperity, and to ignore the cumulative influence on net earnings of constant additions to expenses. Gross earnings for the last two years have surpassed expectations; the great increase of $547,648,000 shown in 1916 was almost equaled by a further rise of $430,679,000 in 1917. But it is against the more rapid rise in operating costs that railway prosperity must be measured. The addition to gross earnings last year was 11.6 per cent., and the increase in expenses 20.2 per cent. The gain in revenues, great as it was, fell short of providing for the new burdens put upon the carriers by advancing costs, which resulted in an augmentation of expenses by $490,-750,000, so that net earnings for the year fell nearly $61,000,000 below the total for 1916. Nor have these increases been halted; a report last week had it that the commission named to investigate the question of wages will propose increases which would add $350,000,000 per annum to the railroads' outlay for labor. It is well for the peace of mind of the managers that the carriers are safely lodged in the Government's hands while these uncontrollable changes are at work. Regulation of wages was taken out of the hands of the roads by the Adamson law, and the question of further readjustments is too big to be settled by other than Government action. Against the new scale of costs the 15 per cent. increase in commodity rates allowed the Eastern roads passed almost unnoticed.

Whatever the terms which are to be announced today, according to the reports emanating from the conference at the Treasury Department last week, the third Liberty Loan will meet with a much better reception than greeted the first and second offerings. The spread of the war spirit has been rapid since the entrance of American soldiers into the actual fighting zone, and if diffidence still persisted in sections of the West it has been dissipated by the stirring news of the past seventy-two hours. The first anniversary of the declaration of war by the United States will prove an auspicious moment for the opening of the new campaign. Notwithstanding the demands which have been made upon the investment market by previous offerings and the necessity of providing large sums for war taxes, there remains a fertile field for the placing of the new issue, and if the offering be made along the lines suggested by committeemen in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury last week the response should be gratifying. On the Stock Exchange last week the expectation that the new issue will carry interest at 4½ per cent., with privileges of conversion for the outstanding 3½ and 4 per cents., was reflected by a sudden increase in dealings on advancing prices. Sales of Government bonds ran to about $22,000,000—twice the total of the preceding week and four times that for the corresponding week in 1917.

The war has not come home to this country as it has to the nations in Europe, but the suppression of activities here not associated with the furtherance of military and naval activities has made more rapid progress than might reasonably have satisfied all but the most exacting critics. The rise in prices has been the chief restraining influence, of course, but the voluntary response to conservation pleas from Washington has accomplished great saving, too. The total of new building permits, for instance, was smaller last month than for any previous February in ten years, a reflection primarily of prohibitive costs and scarcity of labor, but also indicative of acceptance of the request that all but the most necessary work be put over until the end of the war.

The contraction in consumption of wheat and meats suitable for export has been remarkable, since it resulted for the most part from voluntary self-denial. Bradstreet's reports that in spite of the high wages which labor is receiving and the employment of hundreds of thousands of women who had not been wage earners previously, both factors which have stimulated mercantile activities, buying is confined more largely than ever before to essentials. Jewelers, automobile dealers, brewers, manufacturers of toilet preparations and others who cater to those able to afford luxuries are complaining of poor business. One reflex of that situation is to be found in the sale of thrift stamps. By the middle of this month the Treasury Department had passed the $100,000,000 mark in the collection of small sums, which are now going into thrift and savings stamps at the rate of $700,-000,000 a year. It is estimated that at least 5,000,000 Americans have acquired the new habit of saving through self-denial.

Cities Service Co. Annual Report.

The report of the Cities Service Company for the calendar year 1917 shows combined net earnings of all its subsidiaries of $25,454,032, and after deducting all fixed charges and preferred dividends of $15,533,580, equivalent to $60.73 a share on the stock of the holding company, as compared with $36.74 a share in 1916. Total surplus and reserves increased during the year from $23,807,397 to $29,320,591. During the year the company's oil subsidiaries produced 11,073,515 barrels of crude oil, or practically one-eighth of the total production from the mid-continent field.

When Did It Appear?

Can you recall the date of the important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. Issued quarterly. $2 an issue, $8 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-ne'ls.
March 18	5½	3½	5½	5½
March 19	5½	5½	5½	5½
March 20	5½	4	5½	4
March 21	5	3	5	3
March 22	4½	3½	4½	3½
March 23	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's Range—				
High				5½
Low				3
Same week last year—				
High				2½
Low				2
Year to date—				
High				6
Low				2¼
Same period last year—				
High				3
Low				1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 18	6	6	6
March 19	6	6	6
March 20	6	6	6
March 21	6	6	6
March 22	6	6	6
March 23	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3¾	4
Low	3	3¼	3¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	4	5	5	5
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	5
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	4½	4½	4½
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4

	High.	Low.	Last.	New'ls.
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	4	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	3½	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 18	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 19	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 20	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 21	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 22	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 23	Par	Par	†5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos. Bills.	Paris Rentes.
March 18	2@3¼	3⅜	3⅝	..
March 19	2¾	3⅜	3⅝	..
March 20	2¾	3⅜	3⅝	..
March 21	2¾	3⅜	3⅝	..
March 22	2¾	3⅜	3⅝	..
March 23	2¾	3⅜	3⅝	57f

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British Exch. on London.
March 18	54	100¾
March 19	54½	100¾
March 20	54⅛	100¾
March 21	54¼	100¾
March 22	54⅜	100¾ 27f 20c
March 23	54⅝	100¾

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 18	43¾d	87c
March 20	43¾d	87¼c
March 21	43¾d	88¼c
March 22	44¼d	89⅛c
March 23	45d	90⅞c
	46d	92⅞c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 23, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	497,515	1,279,880	812,247
Tuesday	282,280	1,327,413	621,165
Wednesday	212,690	1,280,202	502,700
Thursday	242,052	993,797	451,019
Friday	313,260	1,010,788	460,767
Saturday	455,783	609,305	232,894
Total week	2,004,566	6,501,385	3,080,592
Year to date	31,229,723	45,136,755	40,864,854

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,888,000	$2,888,000	$2,974,000
Tuesday	4,681,000	2,795,000	3,641,200
Wednesday	5,740,500	2,767,500	3,581,500
Thursday	6,079,000	2,744,500	2,766,500
Friday	3,808,500	3,688,500	3,336,500
Saturday	1,078,500	2,223,500	1,639,000
Total week	$23,182,500	$17,107,000	$17,938,700
Year to date	258,485,500	262,904,800	260,361,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Mar. 25,'18.	Mar. 24,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$3,496,500	$11,041,500	*$7,646,000
Government	21,586,000	5,967,500	15,618,500
State		11,000	*11,000
City	101,000	87,000	14,000
Total all	$25,182,500	$17,107,000	$8,075,500

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 23, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,004,566	31,229,723
Same period a year ago	6,501,385	45,136,755

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	69.29	67.93	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago	86.45	83.09	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	71	71	71	— 2
200	Advance Rumely	12½	12	12	— ¾
300	Advance Rumely pf	29½	29	29½	+ ½
700	Alaska Gold Mines	51	51	51	— 1
15,700	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
3,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	25⅛	23½	23½	— 2
100	Am. Agricul. Chemical	81	80⅜	81	+ ⅛
25	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— 4½
100	Am. Bank Note	90	90	90	..
1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	34½	34½	34½	+ 3
10	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy	80¼	77½	77½	— 3⅞
38,800	Am. Can	97	97	97	..
100	Am. Can. pf.	43¾	39⅞	40	— 3
38,400	Am. Car & Fdy.	95	95	95	+ ⅞
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	78½	74¼	75½	— 1⅛
500	Am. Cotton Oil	110	110	110	— ½
700	Am. Hide & Leather	12¾	11	11½	— ½
400	Am. Hide & L. pf.	58	53¾	53¾	— 4
1,600	Am. International	53½	52½	53	+ ¼
6,500	Am. Linseed	33¼	31½	31½	— 1½
200	Am. Linseed pf.	73¼	72½	73¼	— 1½
7,000	Am. Locomotive	63¾	60¼	*60½	— 4⅛
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	— ⅛
3,100	Am. Malting	10⅝	9	9	— ⅞
2,700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	53	49	49	— 4¼
24,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80¾	76¾	77⅛	— 3⅝
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	103½	103½	103½	— ⅝
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	92	92	92	..
1,900	Am. Steel Foundries	63	63	63	— ⅞
2,500	Am. Sugar Refining	104	100½	100½	— 4½
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	109½	108½	108½	— 1
33,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	96⅝	86½	87½	— 8⅜
18,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102¾	99¾	100⅜	+ ⅞
100	Am. Tobacco	154	154	154	— 2
300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	98	96	98	— ½
4,000	Am. Woolen	52¼	48¼	48¼	— 4¼
220	Am. Woolen pf.	94	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	23½	23½	— 1½
1,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14	13	13	— 1½
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	43½	43	43	— 2
25,700	Anaconda Copper	64	61½	61½	— 2½
1,300	Assets Realization	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
100	Associated Oil	57	57	57	— 1½
4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84⅞	81	81	— 3½
300	Atlantic Coast Line	91⅝	91	91	..
18,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	112	104	105¼	— 7
700	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	64¼	62⅜	62½	— 1½
100,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	78⅜	73½	73⅜	— 4⅝
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
11,400	Baltimore & Ohio	56	51½	51½	— 4½
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
300	Barrett Co.	90	87⅝	87⅝	— 2⅜
1,200	Batopilas Mining	11	11	11	..
700	Bethlehem Steel	80⅝	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
131,400	Beth. Steel, Class B	80	75⅞	76¼	— 1¾
2,200	Beth. Steel S p. c. pf.	102¾	100¾	100¾	— 2
200	Booth Fisheries	25	22½	22½	— 1½
2,000	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	40¼	28½	28⅝	— 1¼
180	Brown Shoe pf.	96	96	96	+ ½
100	Brunswick Term.& Ry.Sec.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
1,800	Burns Brothers	124⅝	120¼	120½	— 4⅜
100	Burns Brothers pf.	110	110	110	..
300	Butte Copper & Zinc	9¼	9¼	9½	— ¼
4,000	Butte & Superior	22⅝	19	19	— 3⅛
800	CAL. PACKING	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
1,400	Cal. Petroleum	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
300	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45	45	45	+ 1
200	Calumet & Arizona	69	68½	68½	— ½
30,200	Canadian Pacific	139	135¼	136	— 3
10,700	Central Foundry	39⅝	32	37	+ 5
2,600	Central Foundry pf.	49⅜	45¼	47¼	+ 2¼
28,000	Central Leather Co.	69⅞	63⅝	64½	— 5⅜
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— 1¼
200	Central R. R. of N. J.	216	216	216	..
300	Central & South Am.	110	110	110	..
1,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	31⅝	31	31	— 1⅛
13,200	Chandler Motor	84	82½	82½	— 2⅜
400	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	54½	55	— 1
6,300	Chi. Great Western pf.	22½	22	22	— ⅝
7,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	42¼	31⅞	40	— 1⅝
1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	73	70½	70⅝	— 2⅜
6,200	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	92⅝	80⅞	80⅞	— 2⅜
2,500	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	22	19⅞	19⅞	— 2⅛
4,350	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	68⅝	66¼	66¼	— 2¾
2,100	Chile Copper	58⅝	56	56	— 2⅛
2,000	Chino Copper	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
1,500	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	40⅝	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
100	Cluett, Peabody	31	29	30	+ 1⅛
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	55	55	55	..
1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98¼	98¼	98¼	— 1
2,200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	38⅞	38	38	— ⅝
100	Computing Tab Record.	32½	29	29	— 3¼
1,700	Consolidated Gas	32½	32½	32½	— ½
100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	86½	84⅞	84⅞	— 2⅛
700	Continental Can	96	96	96	— 3½
2,100	Continental Can pf.	100	99	*99	— ¾
81,500	Corn Products Ref.	105	103	103	+ 6
1,200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	98	34⅜	35⅜	— ⅝
10	Crex Carpet	97⅞	96⅝	97⅛	+ ⅝
58,400	Crucible Steel	40	40	40	..
100	Crucible Steel pf.	65⅝	60⅞	61½	— 2¼
26,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	88	88	88	— 2
5,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80¾	78¼	78⅝	— 2⅜
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	95½	94⅜	94⅜	— 1
400	Delaware & Hudson	110	109	109	— 1½
100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	9	9	9	+ ⅛
27,900	Distillers Securities	41½	38	38½	— 3
400	Dome Mines	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
300	ELK HORN COAL	27½	26¾	27½	..
12,300	Erie	16¾	15	15	— 1
24,800	Erie 1st pf.	30⅜	27½	27½	— 1⅝
2,800	Erie 2d pf.	22	20⅜	21	..
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	11	11	11	— ½
400	Federal M. & S. pf.	33	30¼	30¾	+ ⅝
200	Fisher Body	35½	34	34	..
2,500	Fisher Body pf.	80	75	76¼	— ¾
1,900	GASTON, WM. & W.	84⅞	81⅜	81⅜	— 2¾
100	General Chemical	172	172	172	— 3
1,300	General Cigar	44⅜	39⅞	44⅜	+ 4⅜
5,200	General Electric	138	135	135⅞	— 2⅛
20,800	General Motors	124	115⅝	117	— 6⅜
300	General Motors pf.	82	82	82	+ 2
800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	43½	41½	41½	— 2⅜
900	Granby Consol.	78½	76½	76⅝	— 1⅝
3,400	Great Northern pf.	90⅛	88⅝	88⅝	— 1⅜
8,400	Great Northern Ctfs. for Ore Properties	28⅞	26⅛	26¼	— 2⅛
1,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
300	Gulf States Steel	90½	88⅛	88¼	— 4⅜
100	HARTMAN CORP.	40	40	40	..
1,400	Haskell & Barker	40	38½	38¼	— 1⅜
100	Homestake Mining	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
1,300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	95¾	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
4,100	Inspiration Copper	45	44	44	— 1
8,200	Interboro Consolidated	8¼	7	7	— 1¼
1,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	42½	41¼	42	— ½
100	Inter. Agricultural	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
100	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	120	120	120	— 5½
100	Inter. Harv., N. J. pf.	109	109	109	— 1½
20,100	Inter. Mer. Marine	28½	24	24½	— 3⅝
63,000	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	98½	91¾	91⅞	— 6¼
3,800	Inter. Nickel	29	28	28	— 1
200	Inter. Nickel pf.	96	96	96	— 2
3,200	Inter. Paper	32½	29½	29½	— 2½
200	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	62½	61	61	— 1½
600	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	16½	16	16	— ¾
100	Kan. City Southern pf.	48	48	48	— 1
500	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	43	43	— 3
100	Kelsey Wheel	29	29	29	— 1
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	90	90	90	..
9,500	Kennecott Copper	31¾	30½	30½	— 1⅝
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	55	55	55	..
1,900	LACK. STEEL	78½	75½	*75½	— 3½
100	Laclede Gas	87	87	87	— 1
1,300	Lehigh Valley	13	13	13	— ⅛
300	Liggett & Myers pf.	61¼	56	56	— 5¼
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	104½	104½	104¼	— 2¾
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	105	105	105	+ 7
400	Louisville & Nashville	115½	113⅝	113⅝	— 4⅞
100	MACKAY COS.	74	74	74	— 2½
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	61½	61½	61½	..
475	Manhattan Elevated	96	95	95	..
1,000	Maxwell Motors	28	27	27	— 1⅛
1,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	59½	55½	55½	— 5
500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
64,200	Mexican Petroleum	95¾	91	91	— 3⅝
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	91	91	91	..
1,200	Miami Copper	31	30½	30½	..
6,300	Midvale Steel	45	43¼	44⅜	— ⅝
1,200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	9½	9	9	— ⅝
1,700	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
600	Missouri Pacific	23½	22	22	— 1⅝
400	Missouri Pacific pf.	53½	53¼	53¼	— 1⅝
1,000	Montana Power	68⅝	66	66	— 1
1,900	Montana Power pf.	98¾	95	95	— 5½
300	NATIONAL ACME	29½	27¾	28¼	— 1¼
1,200	National Biscuit	97	97	97	— 1
5,300	National Conduit & C.	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
100	National Enam. & S.	48⅜	47	47½	— 1⅝
3,400	National Lead	97⅝	97⅜	97¾	— 1⅜
1,800	Nevada Con. Copper	59	55	58	+ 2⅛
400	New York Air Brake	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
11,700	New York Central	124	123½	124	— ½
200	New York, Chi. & St. L	72¾	68	68¼	— 4½
100	New York Dock	16	16	16	+ ⅛
8,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	19	19	19	— 1½
450	N. Y., Ont. & West	29⅜	27½	27½	— 1⅝
1,600	Norfolk & Western	20¼	20	20	— ¼
200	North American	105	102¼	102¼	— 3¼
4,500	Northern Pacific	45	44	44	— 1¼
600	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	86½	84	84	— 2
13,957	OHIO CITIES GAS	39¼	37	37	— 2
12,436	Ontario Mining	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
450	Owens Bottle Machine	60	59½	60	..
400	PACIFIC MAIL	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	20½	20½	20½	— 1⅝
300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91⅜	90⅜	*90⅜	— 1⅝
5,900	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
900	People's Gas, Chicago	44	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
200	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	+ ½
900	Pere Marquette	12¾	12	12	— ½
300	Pere Marquette prior pf	56	54¾	56	..
300	Philadelphia Co.	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
1,100	Pierce-Arrow	40½	38⅝	39	— 1⅜
3,300	Pitts. Coal	54½	51	51½	— 3½
400	Pitts. Coal pf.	81⅞	80	80	— 3½
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	91	91	91	..
7,100	Pitts. & West Va.	29⅜	27½	27½	— 1⅝
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	68½	67¾	67¾	— ⅝
1,600	Pressed Steel Car	62½	60	60	— 2½
800	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96	95½	96	+ 1
150	Public Service, N. J.	105	105	105	— 3
1,200	Pullman Co.	114	111	111½	— 2⅜
4,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	54½	49	50	— 4½
200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	96¾	96¼	96¾	— 1⅛
2,800	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
191,000	Reading	83⅛	78½	79	— 5¾
8,100	Republic Iron & Steel	80	77½	77⅝	— 2
500	Republic Iron & S. pf.	97¼	97	97½	+ ½
6,000	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	75⅞	70¼	70¾	— 6
1,800	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— 1⅜
500	Savage Arms	67	63	63	— 3
400	Saxon Motor	9	8	8	— 1
700	Seaboard Air Line	8	7½	7½	— ½
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17½	17½	— ½
900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	146	143	143	— 5
100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17	17	— ⅞
30,800	Sinclair Oil Refining	32¼	29⅛	29¼	— 1⅝
1,500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	55	50	50	— 5¾
18,300	Southern Pacific	86⅝	82½	82½	— 3¾
7,400	Southern Ry.	24½	22½	22½	— 1⅞
2,300	Southern Ry. pf.	61¼	56	56	— 5¼
23,200	Studebaker Co.	47½	44⅝	45	— 1⅞
400	Studeba

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ORDERS PRIORITY IN FUEL OIL SALES

President Authorizes New Regulations to Conserve the Supply for War.

FIXES TWELVE CLASSES

Railroads and the Army and Navy Abroad Are to be Supplied First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Revised regulations for the distribution of fuel oil in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains were issued today by the Fuel Administration with the authorization of President Wilson.

Under a proclamation of the President, dated Jan. 31, all manufacturers and distributers of fuel oil, including gas oil, whose gross sales aggregate 100,000 barrels a year, were required to obtain a license by Feb. 11. The rules governing these licensees have now been revised because it has been found that distributers controlling only small supplies of fuel oil were frequently unable to meet the requirements of all of their customers. This situation worked a hardship to the customers of the small distributers and deprived essential industries of oil.

Under the new regulations if a distributer is unable to meet the requirements of all his preferred customers another distributer may be required by the Fuel Administration to meet this demand before he is allowed to supply his own customers who are not on the preferred list.

Twelve classes are put on the preferred list, and manufacturers and distributers are required to give priority in the distribution of fuel oil to them in the order in which they are named. They are:

1. Railroads, bunker fuel and oil refineries using or making fuel oil.
2. Export deliveries or shipments for the United States Army or Navy.
3. Export shipments for the navies and other war purposes of the Allies.
4. Hospitals in which oil is now being used as fuel.
5. Public utilities and domestic consumers now using fuel oil (including gas oil.)
6. Shipyards engaged in Government work.
7. Navy yards.
8. Arsenals.
9. Plants engaged in the manufacture, production and storage of food products.
10. Army and navy cantonments where oil is now used as fuel.
11. Industrial consumers engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other articles under Government orders.
12. All other classes.

Deliveries must be made in conformity with this list regardless of existing contracts between licensees and consumers in other classes. After the requirements of consumers entitled to priority are satisfied, licensees must carry out their contracts for other deliveries to the extent of their supplies.

In promulgating the new regulations for the distribution of fuel oil President Wilson made this statement concerning the need for conservation:

"The rules and regulations are promulgated by the President acting through the United States Fuel Administration for the purpose of assuring an adequate supply and equitable distribution of fuel oil for the purposes vitally essential to the national security and defense and to the successful prosecution of the war.

"The shortage in the amount of fuel oil which can be delivered because of transportation conditions is such that it is clearly a wasteful and unreasonable practice to deliver such fuel oil for purposes which are not intimately and directly connected with the prosecution of the war."

The new regulations after providing for distribution according to the preferred list, set forth these rulings:

"Licensees shall promptly comply with all orders of the United States Fuel Administrator with respect to the delivery of fuel oil, the submission of reports and other matters proper and necessary to carry into effect the President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1918.

"Neither these rules and regulations nor the orders of the United States Fuel Administrator shall relieve any licensee from his obligation to deliver fuel oil which he has contracted to deliver as soon as the prevention resulting from such rules, regulations, or orders shall have ceased to operate, and the fuel oil shall be available for delivery under such contracts.

"These rules and regulations shall apply to all licensees heretofore or hereafter licensed under the proclamation of the President under date of Jan. 31, 1918, and shall supersede the rules and regulations issued with the approval of the President on that day."

Berlin Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 22, (via London.) (Delayed.)—The statement of the Berlin Reichsbank for the week ended March 20 shows the following changes:

Increases—	Marks.
Total coin and bullion	678,000
Gold	179,000
Treasury certificates	6,431,000
Notes	897,000
Investments	283,985,000
Bills discounted	1,917,000
Investments	31,184,000
Circulation	154,068,000
Deposits	104,891,000
Liabilities	
Decrease—	
Advances	180,000
Securities	3,885,000

Total gold holdings, 2,407,201,000 marks.

MARCONI NET LARGER.

Report for 1917 Shows Gain for the Year of $357,884.

A report of the Marconi Wireless Company of America for the calendar year 1917, just published, shows gross earnings of $1,229,467, an increase of $433,177. Net earnings, owing to a positive decrease in operating expenses, increased from $237,932 to $682,819, or nearly 200 per cent. in a single year. The net income after deducting all reserves was $617,772, an increase of $357,884, and equivalent to earnings of 31 cents a share on the 2,000,000 shares of capital stock, par value $5.

The report reviews the war work of the company, practically its entire organization having been under Government control since war was declared, and many of its stations commandeered outright by the Navy Department. The company has devoted most of its attention to building up its manufacturing organization for making new wireless schools for operators and wireless engineers. Upward of 270 Marconi employes are enlisted in the army and the navy. Four Marconi operators have lost their lives at sea on torpedoed ships, and thirty-one have been torpedoed and rescued to go out again.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.17	Justice	.01
Andes	.02	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.09
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.08	Savage	.04
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.30	Union Con	.08
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.74½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons	.28
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.11	Jumbo Extension	.13
McNamara	.01	Kewanas	.06
Midway	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Mixpah	.05	Spearhead	.03
Monarch Pitts	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.11	Big Four	.03
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.70	Union Amalg	.04
Tonopah Extension	1.50		.48
West End	.78	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.18	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.33
Atlanta	.11	Round Mountain	.32
Booth	.04	United Eastern	4.80
Florence	.12		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4½
El Paso	12	20
Isabella	5	6
Tt. Gold M.	15	17
Dr. J'pot	3½	4
Golden C.	155	163

	Bid.	Asked.
McKinney	5	8
Vindicator	30	45
Elkton	34	40
Granite	34	40
Portland	99	101
Rose Nicol	10	14

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 23, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$25,182,500	$258,485,500
Same period last year	17,107,000	262,904,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.24	76.05	77.43	76.05
Same period a year ago	87.25	86.90	89.48	86.68

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
93½	91	18	AM. AG. CH. deb. 5s	93¼	92½	92½	— 1¾
100½	91	4	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	93	93	93	— 2
99½	98½	2	Am. Dock & I. 5s	99	99	99	+ ½
100	98	6	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	— ¾
89½	86¾	13	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ¾
85¾	81	14	A. T. & T. col. 4s	82	82	82	— 2
95½	90	75	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	92	90	90	— 2½
91½	86	1	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88	88	88	— 2½
97¾	96¾	5	Am. Thread 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ½
87	79	4	Am. Writ. Pap. 5s	85	85	85	..
59	56	1	Ann Arbor 4s	56	56	56	..
87	84	12	Armour & Co. 4½s	84¾	84	84	— ½
83¾	81	44½	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	81¾	81	81½	— ½
78	70¾	3	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73	70¾	73	— ¾
86	84	3	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	84¾	84	84	— 2
84¾	81¾	2	At. Coast Line 4s	82	82	82	— 2
73½	70	4	A. C. L., L&N. col. 4s	71¾	70¾	70¾	— 1¾
95	91	3	At. & Ch. A.L. 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¾
100¾	99½	2	BALDW. LOCO. 5s	99¾	99½	99½	— ½
89½	80¼	26	Balt. & Ohio pr.l.	87¾	86½	86½	— ¾
78	76	8	Balt. & O. gold 4s	77¼	77	77¼	+ ¾
85	81	1	B. & O. S. W. 3½s	81	81	81	— 2½
83½	80	17	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	80¾	80½	80¾	..
70½	70¾	18	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	77½	77	77½	..
81¾	78¼	30	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	79¾	78¾	79½	+ 1¾
98¾	87	16½	Beth. S. 1st & ref. 5s	93¼	92½	93	+ 3¾
99½	99½	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	— 3½
97¼	93	22	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	94¼	93	93	— 1¾
89	85	3	B. R. T. ref. 4s	68	67½	68	+ 2½
92½	88¾	4	CAL. GAS & E. 5s	89½	88¾	88¾	— 2¾
90½	88½	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	90	90	90	+ ½
97½	94¾	24	Cent. Leather 5s	95½	95	95¾	..
104	102	1	Cent. of N. J. g. 5s	103	103	103	..
97¼	97	1	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
65	65	1	Central Vermont 4s	65	65	65	..
82	78	9	Central Pacific 4s	80½	79	79	— 1½
100¼	95¼	2	Ches. & O. con. 5s	97½	95¾	95¾	— 1½
76	72	7	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	76	76	76	+ ¾
81½	76	179	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	81¼	78½	79	— 2
73	65¼	20	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	72	71½	72	— ¼
47½	36½	5	Chicago & Alton 3½s	37	37	37	..
84½	81	1	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ¾
94¾	92	249	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	92¼	92¼	92½	— ¾
93¾	91¾	1	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¾
75¼	73¾	1	C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	— 1¼
87½	82	3	C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
98	98	1	Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	101	101	101	..
30	26	5	C. & E. Ill. r. & I. 4s	26	26	26	— 4
60¼	54	29	Chi. Gt. West. 4s	55	54¾	54¾	— 1
80¾	74½	20	C., M. & St. P. 4s	75¼	79	79	— 1
77	64¾	24	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
79	76¾	4	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	77	77	77	— ½
80	77¼	14½	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	78¾	78	78¼	..
75½	71¼	4	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	73¾	72	72	+ 1¾
78½	70¾	1	Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	72	75	75	+ 1
77¾	73	6	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	75	75	75	— 1¼
68¼	62¾	60	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63¾	62¾	63¼	+ ¼
90¼	88	8	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	103	103	104	— 1
67	64	3	C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	103	103	104	— 2
107½	102¾	8	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	103¾	104	104	— ½
80½	73	57	Chile Copper 7s	76	76	76	— 2
90	90	7	Chile C. 6s, part pd.	77¼	90	90	— 3¼
63¼	59	8	Cincinnati Gas R. 5s	60	60	60¼	— ¾
72	68½	24	C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	69½	69	69	— 2
76	73	5	C. C. C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	70¾	73	73½	— 1½
85	83	1	Col. Industrial 5s	75¾	84½	84½	— ½
88¼	82¾	5	Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
89¼	82¾	5	Col. & So. 1st 4s	84¼	68	68	— 1½
73	66	46	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	69¾	68	68	— 1½
80	75½	27	Col. Gas & El. 5s	78½	77¾	77¾	— 2¼
102	96½	27	Con. Gas conv. 6s	100	99½	99½	— ½
95¼	90	5	Cumberland Tel. 5s	90	90	90	— 1
90	85¼	12	DEL. & H. conv. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
93¼	93¼	1	D. & H. illen eq. 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	— 1
88	81¾	1	Del. & H. list & ref. 4s	85½	85½	85½	..
69	60½	4	D. & R. G. con. 4s	65¼	65	65	..
51¼	48¼	24	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	50¾	49¾	49¾	— 1
74¾	73	1	D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	73	73	73	— 1
74¾	68	4	Detroit United 4½s	72	70½	72	+ 2¾
82½	75	67	Distillers Sec. 5s	82¾	70½	82½	+ 2¾
96	96	1	E. T. Va. & Ga. 5s	96	96	96	— ½
57¾	49½	24	Erie Gen. 4s	52	52	52	— ½
69	63½	2	Erie 1st cons. 4s	65½	65½	65¾	..
48¾	42	19	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	45¾	44½	45	— ½
49	42¾	40	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	46	46	46	— 1
56	48½	63	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	51	50	50½	..
100	94¾	3	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	100	99½	100	— ¼
94	90¼	4	Gt. Falls P. 5s	90¼	90¼	90½	— 2½
61	48¾	21	HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	56¼	55¼	55¾	— ¾
16¾	14¾	1	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16¾	16	16¾	— 1¼
78	73	3	ILL. CENT. 4s	75	75	75	— 1¼
93	85½	2	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80¼	80¼	80½	— 1¼
85½	81	2	Illinois Steel 4½s	83¾	83¾	83½	+ ¼
57¼	53	13	Inter.-Met. 4½s	53¾	53½	53½	— ¾
85	80	158	Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	80¼	79½	79¾	— 1¼
79	79	2	Int. Rap. T. 5s, reg.	76	76	79	— 2
92	90	12	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	91¾	91½	91¾	— ¾
95	90¼	97	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	92	91¼	91¼	— ¾
78¾	63½	6	Int. Agr. col. 5s	75¾	72¼	72½	— 1½
46¼	41¾	3	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
69	62	1	K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	62	62	62	..
102½	100¼	6	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
77	73¾	14	Kan. City So. 5s	75¼	74¾	75	..
78	74¾	11	Kan. City Term. 4s	75¾	74¾	75	— ¼
98½	97½	7	LACL. GAS 1st 5s	98	97½	97¼	— ¼
96½	94¾	10	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96¾	95	95¾	— ¼
90¼	88	8	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	89	88½	89	— 1
75¾	72	8	Lake Shore 3½s	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
86¾	84	7	Lake Shore 4s, 1925	85	84½	84½	— ½
86½	82½	11	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	83	82½	83	— ½
117	114	1	Liggett & Myers 7s	114	114	114	..
95	86	1	Liggett & Myers 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
93	85	3	Lorillard 5s	90½	90	90	— ¾
88½	83	10	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	83¾	83	83¾	..
79	79	6	MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	79	79	79	..
88	86¾	7	Mech. State Tel. 5s	88	87½	88	+ 1
86¾	80¾	34	Midvale Steel 5s	82	80¾	80¾	— 1½
46	41	1	M. & St. L. ref. 4s	44	44	44	..
102½	101	1	Mil. & S. W. 1st Ga.	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ 1¼
86½	83¼	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	— 1¼
63	60½	8	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	63	61	61	— ¼
34	27	8	M., K. & T. ref. 4½s	30	30	30	— 2
32	28	11	M., K. & T. r. f. 4½s, t. r.	28	28	28	— 2
99½	98½	9	Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
59¾	55¼	62	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	57¼	56¾	56¾	— 1¼
92	90	5	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	90¾	90	90	— ¾
83	80¾	1	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '65	80¾	80¾	80¾	— 2½
63½	63½	½	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	63½	63½	63½	..
92	90½	32	Mont. Power 5s	92	89½	89½	— ¾
95	93	4	NAT'L TUBE 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
49¾	40	13	N. O. T. & M. inc. 6s	49¾	48½	49¼	— 2½
94½	92	4	N. Or., T. & M. 6s	96	96	96	— ¼
84½	71	7	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
94½	92	60	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	93½	92	92	— 1½
84¾	80	1	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ½
74¾	71¾	1	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	— 2¼
79	76¾	16	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	76¾	76½	76½	— ¾
65¾	61	1	N. Y. C., L.S.col. 3½s	63½	65¾	65¾	+ 1½
73	69	4	N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P.	70	87½	87½	— 1½
89¾	87¾	2	N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P.	5s 87¼	87¼	87½	— 1½
102	100¾	3	N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	102	101½	102	+ ½
68½	64	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	68½	68½	68¼	+ ½
51	49	9	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
21¾	17¾	9	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	18¾	18	18	— ¼
89	85¾	36	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	89¾	87	87	— 2
97	96¾	1	Niagara Falls P. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
49½	45	6	Nor. & W. con. 4s	83	83	83	+ ¾
85	81½	19	Nor. Pacific 4s	80¾	79¾	80	..
84¾	79¾	1	Nor. Pacific 5s	83¾	83¾	83½	+ ⅛
61½	57	1	N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
87½	86	12	ONT. POW. 1st s f 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 2
87½	85¾	2	Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
97½	94½	6	Ore. Sh. Line 1st 5s	101	101	101	+ ¾
104	100¾	4	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	83	82	82	— ¼
85	81¾	2	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	80	80	80	..
82½	80	1	Ore. & W. cons. 4s	72¾	72	72¾	+ ¾
75	71	7	PAC. & MO. 1st 4s	80	80	80	..
80	79	1	Pac. Gas & El. 5s	79	78½	78½	— 1¾
80¾	78½	8	Pac. T. & T. 5s	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ¾
92¾	90¾	7	Pac. T. & T. 5s	97	97	97	— 1
98	97	2	Penn. grid 4½s	97	96	96½	+ ½
99	96	2	Penn. cons. 4½s	96½	96	96½	— ½
99	96	51	Penn. gen. 4½s	89¾	89	89½	..
90	80	1	Penn. 4½s, 1948	89	88	88	— 1¾
51¾	46	2	Peoria Trac. 1st 4s	46	46	46	— 1¾
81	78	2	Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	78	78	78	..
82	79½	26	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	80¼	79½	80½	— ½
82½	78½	2	Public Service 5s	81½	80½	80½	— ½
86	82¾	9	READING gen. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¾
75	72½	1	ST. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	73¾	73½	73¾	+ ½
71	68	2	St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	69	69	69	+ 1
61	55½	95	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 4s	57¾	56½	56½	— 1½
74½	66	22	St. L. & San Fran. pr. lien 5s, Ser. B.	70½	69½	69½	— ¾
68	60	53	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	69½	61½	61½	— 1¾
51	46	45	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49¾	48¾	48¾	— 1½
88½	65	2	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	66	66	66	+ 1
55¾	54	16	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	60	59	59	— 1½
65	59	4	St. P. & S. City 6s	100½	100½	100½	— ½
100¾	100¼	1	St. P., K. C. & S. L. 4½s	61½	61½	61½	..
61½	50	1	Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
80¾	53½	6	Sea. Air Line g. 4s	71½	71½	71½	— 6½
71½	71½	1	Sea. Air L. adj. 5s	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ¾
55¾	40¾	190	Sinclair Oil 7s	89¾	86	86	..
93¾	84½	24	Sinc. Oil, with war	89¾	89	89	— ¾
91	89	3	So. Bell Tel. 5s	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
92¼	90¾	3	So. Pac. conv. 5s	92½	91	91	— 1¾
93¾	86½	32	So. Pac. cv. 4s	77	76¾	77	— ¾
79	73½	18	So. Pac. ref. 4s	78½	77	77	— 1¾
82¾	77	58	So. Pac. S.F. Term. 4s	74	74	74	..
81½	76	5	Southern Ry. 5s	92	91¾	91½	— ½
93¾	90½	14	South. Ry. gen. 4s	61	60½	60½	+ ½
61¾	59	82	So. Ry., St.L.Div. 4s	64½	64¼	64½	+ 2¾
66½	64¼	1	So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	67	67	67	— 1
68½	67	3	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s	98¾	98	98	— 1½
101¼	96½	12	T., St. L. & W. 4s	50	48½	48½	— 1½
55	45½	9	Third Av. ad. 5s	30½	30½	30½	..
38½	27½	33	UN. PAC. 1st 4s	80½	80	80	..
80	80¼	11	Union Pac. ref. 4s	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
84½	75½	6	Union Pac. cv. 4s	84¼	84	84¼	+ ¼
87½	84	1	U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	..
100¼	100	1	U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	77¾	76	76	— 1
79¾	74	140	U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	90	90	90	— ½
96	94	3	U. S. Steel 5s	98	97	97½	— ½
99	97	122	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
99½	97½	5½	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
84	80¼	8	Utah P. & L. 5s	82	81¾	81¾	..
97¼	90	1	VA.-CAR.CH. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	..
93	89	5	Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	92¾	89½	89½	— 1½
95¾	92½	3	WABASH 1st 5s	92¾	92½	92¾	+ ½
86½	84¾	3	Wabash 2d 5s	85¾	85½	85½	+ ½
98	95	3	Western Electric 5s	97	96½	97	+ 1¼
84	79¼	34	Western Pacific 5s	82	81	81	— ¾
80	76¾	1	West Shore 4s	77	77	77	— 2
60	60	3	W. & L. E. ref. 4½s	60	60	60	— 17
96¼	93¾	9	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	96	94¼	94½	— 1¼
73½	73	1	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	72	72	72	..

Total sales $3,495,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

98.88	97.20	3333	U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.50	97.38	98.24	+.74
98.40	96.04	664	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	97.62	96.10	96.70	+.46
97.60	94.70	14296	U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	97.60	96.76	96.74	+.74
97½	94½	85	Am. For. Sec. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ½
90½	88¾	8044	Anglo-French 5s	90¾	90¾	90½	— ½
80½	78	8	Argentine 5s	80¾	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
60	60	1	Chinese Ry. 5s	60	60	60	— ½
90	84	253	City of Bordeaux 6s	87	86	86	— ½
90

BUY—SELL

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

To the stockholders of METROPOLITAN STORES, INC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Metropolitan Stores, Inc., not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 34th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, (Room 112,) on the 4th day of April, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated March 25th, 1918.

EDWIN A. BOOTH, President.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held on Tuesday, April 9, 1918, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of the corporation, No. 17 Battery Place (Room No. 2728 Whitehall Building), in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of electing seven (7) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

ELIAS MAYER, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that J. S. PACKARD DREDGING COMPANY, owners of the Steamtug "J. S. PACKARD" and Dumper Scow "I-19," filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessels on December 10th, 1915. Value of tug $25,000.00. The proceeds of Scow in Court. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 13th May, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated, February 8, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

SERVICE BOARD ASKS DISMISSAL OF WRIT

Urges Peremptory Action in Litigation Over Extension of Gas Mains in Queens.

CHARGES PURPOSE TO DELAY

Regulatory Powers of the Commission Regarded as at Issue in the Proceedings.

Ex-Judge William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission, has filed with the Appellate Division a brief in support of a motion to quash a writ of certiorari obtained by the New York and Queens Gas Company for the alleged purpose of delaying the operation of an order of the commission requiring the company to extend its mains to Douglaston, Douglas Manor, and Little Neck in Queens. The matter involved in these legal proceedings, which have continued for nearly three years, is small as compared to the fact that unless the commission wins the suit in the final outcome its jurisdiction in almost every question concerning its power to issue orders to public utility corporations and to enforce them will be impaired.

Thus far the commission has won every one of the battles, and it expects to win the present action, which will be the last. If the company loses the gas mains will have to be extended, and the powers of the commission will be so firmly established that they may never again be questioned.

Concerning the really important feature in the case, the brief says:

"The present motion is deemed to be of unusual public importance because it involves squarely the question whether regulatory orders of the commission may be effective after they have been thoroughly litigated in all courts, and whether a public service company can be compelled by commission order and judicial process to fulfull its adjudicated franchise obligations against its will. If the second writ of certorari recently obtained ex parte by the relator corporation is entitled to run the course of three-year litigation, as did the first writ, with the company's compliance further delayed meanwhile, the plan of reasoned regulation embodied in the Public Service Commission's law must be confessed a fraud as well as a failure, for such a 'turning of judicial processes into a hippodrome' could onuly mean that the commission and the courts are powerless to compel an obdurate company to do anything it does not wish to do.

"It is because of the unusual public importance of the question here at issue that the commission asks the court to exercise the power vested in it and promptly vacate the writ, which was obtained without notice to the public authorities, for purposes undeniably dilatory."

After reviewing the long legal battles which were instituted by the company, which the commission has so far successfully opposed, the brief says:

"If the relator did not wish to serve this Douglaston area it should not have obtained a franchise therefor and kept other companies out. Having sought and obtained such a franchise, the time of fulfillment is a matter of prime public importance, as to which the commission is charged with an important public duty. Any course which leaves open to the company a reasonable latitude as to the time of its doing what it has for several years been legally bound to do immediately on the demand of the proper authority could hardly be regarded as arbitrary or unreasonable."

Attention is called in the brief to the fact that the very essence of the commission's plan of regulation is to see to it that its orders are put into effect with the least possible delay, and then it adds:

"In all earnestness it is submitted that the time has come when this court should unequivocally declare that the public interests require that litigation respecting the Douglaston extension shall cease and that the company, which enjoys an exclusive public franchise, shall perform the obligation which the highest courts of the land have unanimously held to arise thereunder.

"Here is most patently and emphatically a case where the court should exercise the power vested in it by Section 1,348 of the Code and determine that this second writ of certiorari was improvidently granted, because the petition therefor does not show a proper case for the issuance thereof and because the public interest urgently requires the quashing thereof. Any judicial course less remedial will mean that public regulation has been made so ineffective as to be doomed to failure."

Peruvians Delay Gold Issue.

LIMA, Peru, March 24.—The Senate in secret session today decided to delay for some time the passage of the Government bill authorizing the issue of gold certificates as currency guaranteed by deposits in banks in the United States.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand—High.	Low.	Last.	Cables—High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 18.	4.7580	4.7530	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 19.	4.7580	4.7530	4.7580	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 20.	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 21.	4.7535	4.7533	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 22.	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 23.	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—						
High			4.7585			4.76⅞
Low			4.7530			4.76⅛
Same week last year—						
High			4.755			4.76⅞
Low			4.750			4.76⅛
Year to date—						
High			4.7583			4.7645
Low			4.75⅛			4.76⅛
Same period last year—						
High			4.7585			4.7647⅛
Low			4.75			4.76⅛

	Demand—			Cables—		
PARIS.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 18.	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝
Mar. 19.	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝
Mar. 20.	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.71	5.71	5.71
Mar. 21.	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼
Mar. 22.	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼
Mar. 23.	5.73⅛	5.72⅞	5.73⅛	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼
Week's range—						
High			5.72¼			5.71
Low			5.72⅛			5.71⅛
Same week last year—						
High			5.84⅝			5.83⅝
Low			5.84⅛			5.83⅛
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅞			5.68⅛
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅛
Same period last year—						
High			5.84⅛			5.83¼
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅜

	Switzerland.			Holiano.			Italy.		
	Dem.	Cables.		Dem.	Cables.		Dem.	Cables.	
Mar. 18.	4.43	4.41	45.75	46.25	8.61	8.59½			
Mar. 19.	4.42	4.40	45.75	46.25	8.62	8.60½			
Mar. 20.	4.39	4.37	46.00	46.50	8.64	8.62½			
Mar. 21.	4.33½	4.31	46.00	46.375	8.66½	8.65			
Mar. 22.	4.34	4.32	45.75	46.375	8.64	8.65½			
Mar. 23.	4.35¼	4.33	45.75	46.375	8.73½	8.72			
Week's range—									
High	4.33½	4.31	46.00	46.50	8.61	8.59½			
Low	4.43	4.41	45.75	46.25	8.73½	8.72			
Same week last year—									
High	5.04	5.02¾	40.56¼	40.62½	7.76	7.75			
Low	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.31¼	40.37½	7.84½	7.83½			
Year to date—									
High	4.33½	4.31	46.00	46.50	8.27	8.25			
Low	4.53	4.51¼	42.87½	43.25	8.95½	8.94			
Same period last year—									
High	5.00¼	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅛	6.87½			
Low	5.00	5.00	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼			

	Copenhagen.			Stockholm.			Christiania.		
	Dem.	Cables.		Dem.	Cables.		Dem.	Cables.	
Mar. 18.	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	30.75	31.25			
Mar. 19.	30.50	31.00	32.75	33.25	31.25	31.75			
Mar. 20.	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	31.75	32.25			
Mar. 21.	31.00	31.50	33.75	34.25	31.75	32.25			
Mar. 22.	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.75	32.00			
Mar. 23.	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	31.50	32.00			
Week's range—									
High	31.00	31.50	33.75	34.25	32.00	32.50			
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	30.75	31.25			
Same week last year—									
High	29.00	29.20	29.70	29.80	29.50	29.60			
Low	28.80	28.85	29.50	29.60	29.15	29.30			
Year to date—									
High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25			
Low	29.75	30.87½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50			
Same period last year—									
High	29.00	29.20	29.70	29.80	29.50	29.60			
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90			

	Greece.		Russia.	
	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
March 18	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
March 19	19.40	19.45	13.50	14.00
March 20	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
March 21	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
March 22	19.40	19.45	12.60	13.00
March 23	19.40	19.45	12.60	13.00
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.50	14.00
Low	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
Same week last year—				
High	20.05	20.05	28.55	28.65
Low	20.00	20.05	28.40	28.45
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.50	14.00
Low	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
Same period last year—				
High	20.05	20.05	29.90	29.90
Low	19.70	19.75	27.80	27.80

	China.					
	Hongkong.		Peking.		Shanghai.	
	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	75.25	75.50	112.50	112.75	105.50	105.75
Low	72.75	73.00	110.50	110.75	103.50	103.75
Same week last year—						
High	85.75	85.85	88.75	88.87½	83.75	83.87½
Low	85.25	85.35	86.00	86.12½	81.00	81.12½
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	88.00	88.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	85.00	85.10	86.00	86.12½	81.00	81.12½

	India.			PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.	
	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Manila.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.23

	Spain.		Kobe.	Yokohama.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	25.40	25.50	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	24.40	25.00	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Same week last year—						
High	21.25	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.30	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	25.02	25.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.03	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same period last year—						
High	21.25	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

	South America.			
	—Buenos Aires.—		—Rio.—	
	Demand.	Cables.	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.04	44.04	25.81	25.91
Low	43.94	44.04	25.54	25.64
Same week last year—				
High	44.00	44.12½	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.77	25.64
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Herman Vosenack.
Under objection:
Mandel Pollock.
Adjourned cases:
Samuel Sabler,
Joseph Tach,
William H Rudolph,
Heininger & Baker.
Motions.
William M Butler,
Kelly Const Co,
Henry D Kleinman,
A D Kleinman,
Alexander Margolis,
Henry Stein,
Sig Hollinger,
Samuel Newman,
Joseph Landesberg,
Berthet & Stieglitz,
Tannenbaum & White,
Murry Kaufman,
Edward F Rush,
Nathan Fox,
Army & Navy Equip Co, (2,)
Hamilton Import Co,
Philip & Gili,
H & S Schwartz,
Dailey & Ivins,
Frank T Davis,
Nathan Fox,
Abraham Nalkin,
Vincenzo Brescia,
William B Ody,
Dietrich Allschwang,
David Hirschman,
Hershkowitz Bros,
Jewett Bros, (8,)
Dailey & Ivins,
Madero Bros,
P S Farmer & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Munson<Brown, (on trial.)
Bankruptcy calendar at 11 A. M.—Franklin Brewing Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Hart.
Re Quimby, (Pub Serv Com, 2d Dist.)
McLoughlin<CNY.
CNY<Masten.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kamber<Stumpf.
Re Lint.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Re Maltbie.
Smith<Smith.
Worral<Drabky.
Vergnolle<Waldo.
Kenton Const Co<Davis.
Greacen<6th Leasehold Co.
First Natl Bk Fort Lee<Eberhardt.
Re People, &c, (First Mun Natl Ins Co.)
Re Corey<Coan.
Re Carnegie Trust.
Boy Scouts of Am<U S Boy Scouts.
Guggenheim<Werner.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Hill<Expert Rity.
French Tel Cable Co<Cahen.
Castka<Castka.
Dunham<Dunham, Banda<Aiello.
New England Ins Co<Halahan.
Luther<Luther.
Couch<Kroeger Piano Co.
Nathan<Nathan.
Legniti<Mechanics & Metals Bank.
Max<Friel.
Balut<N Y, Susquehanna & W RR.
Weinberg<Onondaga Alfalfa Grainers Assn.
Ward<Anderson&Co.
Legniti<Mechanics & Metals Bank.
Lewis<Nassau Beekman Inv Co.
Berg<Elsen Rity Co.
Sheehan<Sheehan.
Meyer & Co<McCollum.
Schneider<Geller.
Delorie<Delorie.
Pendergast<Frawley.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asy<Jaffe.
Alexander<Alexander.
Dilron<Dilson.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Dewitt.
Swetko<Germain Sav Bank.
Damers<Smith & Terry.
Cruse<Wells.
Harding<Conlon.
Bevins<Davis.
Mechanics Bk<Adler.
Lynch<Barrett.
Re Cohen (Westchester Av.)
Asch<Bloom.
Rothschild<Rothschild
Miller<Miller.
Re CNY, (White Plains Road.)
Emanuel<Mich & Gropper Co.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Wm Lustgarten.
Griffith<Weinstein Co.
Turner<Bray.
Brower<Munro.
Drabick<Leh Val Coal Co.
Gordon, Inc<Mass Band & Ins Co.
North Am Drug Co<Munro.
Piskus<Kalbach.
Tanners Extract & Chem Wks<Bleecker Export & Trad Co.
Boy Scouts of Am<Boy Scouts.
Duparquet, Huot & Mc Co<Gutwillig.
Goldschmidt<Bracefield.
Samet<Jones.
Same<Brown.
Foreman<CNY.
Du Moulin<same.
Schnatter<Bradley Cont Co.
Met Life Ins Co<Lustgarten Co.
Re Coney Island Land & Dock Co.
Thomas D Malcolm Const Co<Coumeigt.
Thayer<Bruder.
Re CNY, (Corrigan.)
Del Castillo<Interchange, Ltd.
Shultz<Shultz.
Nurse<Cohen.
Am Natl Bank<Danforth.
Soffer<Herd.
People, &c<Chevra Gemilus Sadigara, &c.
Kutassy<Kutassy.
Perker<Boland Co.
Kroger<Brose.
Guggenheimer<Guggenheimer.
Spencer Imp Co<Ganim.
Union Dime Sav Bk<Forshew.
Cox<Goldhaber.
Fleischmann Const Co<Blauners.
Deutz<Newberger.
Society Orphan & Destitute Children<Bklyn Build Mat Co.
John<John.
Deutz<Newburger.
Jenny<N Y Shipb Co.
Peroutka<Beck.
Wilmot<Commercial Newspaper Co.
Anderson<Anderson.
Campe<Ostagina Co.
Pollak<Pollak.
Meyer-Denker-Stiram Co<Hennessey Co.
People<Rodgers.
Landau<Landau.
People ex rel Baff<Day.
Re Waechler.
Re Wueher.
Cannon<Scholes.
Bjergstein<Singer.
Aron<Fischer.
Schiffman<Weissberger.
Cent Trust Co<Am Light & Trac Co.
Kessler<Blumberg.
Kolodny<Waller.
Moses<Moses.
Volkman<Volkman.
Melosh<Union Ry.
Stokes<Stokes.
Re Brofman & Van Gelder.
People<Golden.
Goode<Jones.
CNY<Stein.
Re Haydorn<Carroll.
Re Pneu Dress Form Co, (Josephson.)
Re Charles.
Ward<Taylor.
Frankel, Inc<Shibakawa Co, Inc.
Re Allerton Av, (Mace Av.)
Re Guth.
Reg Specialty Co<Shore Natl Bk.
Clenick<Olenick.
Re Rinaldo.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

FART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Uhler<Cher.
Barchardt<Raymond Const Co.
Neuberger Co<Leh Val RR.
Crandell<Elsen Rty.
Berg<same.
Samarelli<Samarelli.
Evers<Schultz.
Re Sullivan, (Flagler.)
Ball<Ball.
Cavanagh<C Caltucoll & Co.
Sandzek<Sandzeck.
Flannagan<Flannagan.
Goldsmith<Phillips.
Preferred causes:
NY Fire, &c, Purdy.
PART IV.—Newberger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ebbecke Furn Co<Reshel.
Farjeon<Gavito.
Edelstein<Oak.
Lieberman<David Mayer Brew.
White<Stoutenburgh.
Seidlitz<Auerbach.
Vail<Baxter Shipyard, Inc.
Baunfels, Browning & Co<Bayly-Hopkins, Inc.
Chatham & Phenox Nat Bk<Lesselbaum.
Anglo-So. Am. Bk<E Wurlitzer Co.
Dyer Co<White & Co.
Katzman<N Y Life Ins Co.
Herschmann<Stott.
Gotham Nat Bk<Come.
Clear.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inquest—Greenberger<Bliss.
Inquest—Hiller<Stone.
Ins—Meyer<Shandley.
Lehman<Kinney (2.)
Silberman<Block.
Michalovsky<Berkowitz.
Nikola Tesla Co<De La Vergne Mach Co.
De La Vergne Mach Co<Tesla.
Nikola Tesla Co<De La Vergne Mach Co.
R & L Co<Surety Co.
Hasbrouck Floor Co<United Cork Co.
Fusa<Compania Zamorense De Nav (3)
Mayer<Monso.
Vortobedian<Peter Doelger Brew Co.
Morris & Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Dorfman<same.
Guenther<Ridgway Co
Rutz<Braxman.
Bartone<Barrett (2.)
Steele<Hutchinson.
Kroslak<Belt Line Ry (3.)
Feinstein<B H RR.
Sgarlatta<Sissano.
Fichtelberg<Royal Box & Lumber Co.
Pollar<Taylor.
Schwarz<Lasky.
Nontreuil<NY Rys.
Tauber<Nathan.
Anderson<O'Connell.
Robinson<Int R T.
Koenan<Greger.
Morrison<Hotel Rutledge.
Commons<Star Co (2.)
Matlin<NY Rys.
Silver<Reubenack Trucking Co.
Stewart<NY Rys.
Longo<Hearn & Son.
Hillsenrath<Mayer.
Denes<Watson.
Friedman<NY Rys.
Sanders<same.
B Honig<Goodman.
H Hoffman<same.
Hotalin<Gulman.
Griswold<Guarantee Awning Co.
Grillo<Wyler Const.
Levenson<Carley.
Isacuff<Stollmack.
Antrobus<Murray.
Meyer<Rorgy.
Geltzholtz<Weiss.
Williams<Fowler.
Mitchell<Int R T.
Hoage<Tribune Assn.
Same<Star Co.
Same<NY Herald (2.)
Lockwood<NY Rys.
Met By-Product Co<Van Name.
Breinin<Int R T.
Alfanini<Burling Eng & Const Co.
Weinman<NY Rys.
Yafrate<Shaffel.
Ernest<Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Husarek<Childs Co.
Schleien<Feder.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas Cons Call Co.
Dunleavy<Am Pastry, &c, Co.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weiss<Hauptman, (3.)
PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kiernan<Beaver.
Hartnicht<42d St, &c, R R.
PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Zeitlin<Empire Carrying Corp.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tucker, Speyers & Co<Charter Const Co.
Salwen<Walker.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Kate Mella.
Karlene E King.
Catherine Morfino,
Harriet H Carter,
Elizabeth Mackenzie,
Flora Goldstein,
Addie E Oppenheim,
Margaret Harkins,
Jessie De Mercado,
Lydia H Crane,
Mary E O'Shaughnessy,
Edward H Carpenter,
Leopold Rossback.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Suzie W Wolfe,
Thomas S Doyle,
Frederick E Saward,
Estate:
Henry Martin.
Francis B Hegeman, At 2 P. M.: Katherine F Lindemann.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
C P N Chem Co<Rottenberg.
Kutsuklan<Morosini.
Fort Masonry Co<Hudson View Con.
Mayer<Fox.
US Rty & Imp Co<Schenkman.
Leifer<Schelman.
Echelman<Kaufman.
Stein<Robertson Chem Works.
Spero<Katz.
Duck<Coleman.
Claps<Quaine.
Same<Caputo.
Fuchs<Leschtz.
Freeman<Female.
Weingarten<Haines.
Krainin<Golding.
Wener<Cohen.
Colon<Dixon.
Covio Elec Co<Gardner Goyder Co.
Paterno Inv Corp<Well English<Evans Lumb.
Frank<Klatzkin.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Halpern<NY Rys.
Ronee<Ferguson.
Frotman<Neustaedter.
Townsend<NY Rys.
Jelot<Brindze.
Stein<Heller.
Wasserman<same.
Berlad<N Y Rys.
Soulan<same.
Paterno<Stanley Patterson Co.
Girtz<Apelles.
Abushevitz<Union Ry.
Welby<Fargo.
Puzick<N Y Rys.
Hannigan<same.
Brown<Holzwasser.
Cooper<Fid & Dep Co. of Md.
Krug<Union Ry.
McQuillan<NY Rys.
Wiesner<Int R T Co.
Garelick<N Y Rys.
Sudnowsky<Lewi.
Ramer<NY Rys.
Golden<same.
Same<Horovitz.
Budashevsky<Steiner.
Feldman<Semmel.
Solomon<NY Rys.
Elsenstein<Deretchin.
Cifferello<NY Rys.
Potenskin<Pinkus.
Blank<Jacobs, (2.)
Smith & Sons<Transocean Fin, &c, Co.
Owens<NY Rys.
Bankers Bank<Callaghan.
Richards<1st Cit R E.
Dondera<Dondera.
Logan<NY Refining.
Leavitt<Leavitt.
Good Homes Bldg Co<Espey.
Wolfman<Herman.
Fasano<Brown Rity.
Re CNY & n w cor Blake Av & Osborn St.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 703.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Lansky, J.
Lenihan<B H RR.
Zessler<Hentschel.
Goetz<Wolf.
Riley<C I & B RR.
Williams<NY Con RR.
Widowiak<Ford Motor
Spellman<NY Con RR.
Cronin<Lopresti et al.
Gibson<Nassau RR.
Brannwell<Schwencke.
Rossi<Cohen, Goldman & Co.
Tofte<Bell-Blaisdell Baking Co.
Adkins<NY Cons RR.
Simon<Hagen.
Fine<NY Rys.
Avidon<CNY.
Levy<Adler.
Stilling<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Pellegrino<Kline.
Chaladowsky & ano<Wolfman.
Dahlberg<B H RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon
Nesbitt<Nassau RR.
Mulcahy<Vansworth.
King<Werbelovsky et al.
Ferris-Guenther-Hoyt<Bernstein.
Giesse<Scheubel.
Kwarniewsky<Stonesck
Nafash<Int R T.
Hettrick<B H RR and Myers Cont'g Co.
Lock<Healty Assoc.
Walker<C I & B RR.
Scheubel<Giesse et al.
Tonges<Warwick Amusement Co.
Cascio<Obermeyer & Liebman.
Bendarsky<Devote.
McGovern<6th Av Coach Co & ano.
Kongelbeck<Mathias.
Schaefer<C I & B RR.
Caruso<Caruso.
Shutter<Pierce-Arrow Trucking Co.
Carroll<CNY.
Hendrickson<B H RR & ano.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4236.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Frank Warner,
Susan Sloane,
Anastasia Dalton,
Leroy Dickerson,
Eupemia Apel,
Helen J Keenan,
Mary Crowley,
Andrew Cavagnaro,
William Stoothoff,
Grace P Williams.
Accounting of:
August Kreamer,
E D Taft,
Katherine Kunts,
Frederick Lenhart,
Pauline Denhardt,
Henry Mann,
Emeline Davis,
William A Klasick.
Estate of:
Thomas H Burns.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.
Fennell<Light.
Clinton<Nas Elec RR.
Cooper<same.
Clark<N Y Cons RR.
Diego<B H RR.
Fuchs<Penza.
Van Tassel<Busch.
Daly<Natole.
Highest number reached on regular

$545,787 IN STAMPS SOLD BY SCHOOLS

Manual Training Leads, with $9,812.36 to Credit of Its Pupils.

$1,500,000 IN FOUR MONTHS

Leaders of War Savings Movement Confident This Is Only Beginning of Children's Work.

The school children of the city in their two-day War Savings drive last week sold more than a half million dollars worth of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Dr. William J. O'Shea, District Superintendent in charge of the drive, announced yesterday that the returns which have been counted thus far show a total sale of $545,787. About 100 schools, representing an enrollment of nearly 200,000 children, are still to be heard from. The 500 schools that have already reported their results represent an attendance of 658,851 pupils, showing that the average sale per pupil was a little over 82 cents.

Up to the beginning of the drive the schools had disposed of $750,000 worth of War Savings Stamps. Superintendent O'Shea said yesterday that the final tabulation on the drive will disclose that nearly a million and a half dollars worth of stamps have been sold by the school children in less than four months. The leaders of the War Savings movement in the schools are confident that this is only the beginning of what may be expected from the children. In praising the work of the teachers, who helped to make the drive a success, Dr. O'Shea said:

"The teachers of this city have certainly put themselves behind the boys in the trenches faithfully since the United States went into the war. They volunteered almost to a man and to a woman when the call came last year to help in the draft. Later they gave their spare time to the State census, to the Red Cross, and to the Food Administration, and now they have rallied unanimously to the War Savings standard.

"The War Savings campaign is a great thing for the children. It teaches them the value of thrift at an age when they are best qualified to establish this vital habit and at the same time it enables them to turn their savings to the aid of the nation. In connection with the Junior Red Cross, for which we are now carrying on a campaign in the schools, it implants in their fertile minds the two cardinal virtues of thrift and mercy."

The returns were tabulated by a corps of teachers from the New York Training School and Public Schools 17 and 33, who worked on them up to a late hour Saturday under the direction of Miss Loretta Hunt, assistant to the Principal of Public School 17.

The Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, carried off the palm for the biggest sales with a gross total of $9,812.36, representing 1,824 War Savings Stamps at $4.14 each and 9,045 Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each. The register for the two days of the drive showed an attendance of 2,020 pupils.

Public School 165, Manhattan, ran the Manual Training a close second, with $9,810.21 to its credit. The 1,812 pupils in this school disposed of 1,639 War Savings and 10,099 Thrift Stamps. The school is in West 108th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The following table gives a list of the schools selling over $5,000 worth of stamps, with the attendance during the drive:

HIGH SCHOOLS.		
Manhattan.		
Julia Richman	3,422	$7,203.89
Stuyvesant	4,423	5,205.15
Brooklyn.		
Manual Training	2,626	9,812.36
Commercial	2,038	5,170.27
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.		
Manhattan.		
Public School 3	1,429	6,734.57
Public School 18	1,227	5,714.64
Public School 54	1,710	5,714.64
Public School 92	1,509	5,812.42
Public School 165	1,812	9,810.21
Public School 166	1,079	8,324.42
Public School 186	3,155	6,851.50
The Bronx.		
Public School 11	1,440	6,603.59
Public School 33	1,744	6,002.53
Public School 29	3,043	9,051.35
Public School 48	2,278	5,350.44
Brooklyn.		
Public School 128	2,115	5,045.34
Public School 167	2,951	7,208.48
Public School 171	2,005	7,287.88

The one hundred and fifty-eight schools so far reporting, sold more than $1,000 worth of stamps each. They were divided as follows: Elementary schools: Manhattan, 62; the Bronx, 26; Brooklyn, 39; Queens, 10. High schools: Manhattan, 8; the Bronx, 2; Brooklyn, 8; Queens, 1. Evening high schools: Brooklyn, 2. Of the $545,000 pledged, the elementary schools raised $461,700.03; the high, trade, and training schools, $72,747.62; the evening elementary schools, $2,871.71, and the evening high schools, $8,569.46. The counting of the returns from the schools still outstanding will be continued today.

URGE AID FOR INSANE.

Charities Association Approves Plans of Hospital Commission.

In a resolution declaring that the need for additional accommodations for the insane and feeble-minded in this State was urgent, the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association yesterday went on record as favoring the legislation proposed by the Hospital Development Commission, of which Senator Henry M. Sage was Chairman. The various bills which were drawn up by the commission provide for an appropriation of about $2,500,000 for the construction of new buildings.

"The need of additional accommodations for the insane and feeble-minded is now more pressing than at any time in the history of the State," the resolutions recite. "The legislation proposed by the Development Commission appears as a whole to be the speediest and most practicable way of meeting the present urgent need. The board expresses its appreciation of the thorough study made by the Hospital Development Commission as the first step in its comprehensive ten-year program.

"The board heartily indorses all of the commission's recommendations as to the insane; favors a definite State policy in regard to the feeble-minded and the making of appropriations to carry such policy into effect; indorses the proposed plan to reclassify and redistribute the feeble-minded inmates of various State institutions, and indorses, as a temporary measure, pending the passage of legislation to reorganize our administrative system of public charities, the principle of the commission's recommendation in regard to a separate administrative agency for the care of the feeble-minded."

The bills now pending in the Legislature provide for two new State hospitals for the insane in the metropolitan district, one on the Creedmore site, near Brooklyn, the other on a site yet to be selected; the enlargement of existing State hospitals in and near New York City; the complete of the State hospital at Marcy, near Utica, and the establishment of a psychopathic hospital (for early cases) in New York City.

LAW ON RED CROSS GIFT TAX

Edwards Says Corporation Dividends Must Be Reported by Individuals.

The status of Red Cross dividends under the war revenue law and the manner of entering such items on taxpayers' returns were outlined yesterday in a statement issued by William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second, or Wall Street, Internal Revenue District. The Collector's statement was in response to the following question asked by a taxpayer:

"On the slips on the allocation of dividends have been given a list of so-called 'Red Cross dividends,' which were apparently paid out of 1917 earnings of the corporation mentioned. They mark such dividends 'nontaxable.' I wish to inquire whether the Treasury Department will permit the stockholder to whom such dividends were paid for the benefit of the Red Cross and who duly turned them over to the Red Cross to omit them from his income tax return, especially when his total donations, exclusive of the Red Cross dividends, is in excess of 15 per cent. of his taxable income for the year 1917."

Collector Edwards's answer was as follows:

"The amount of these dividends that were distributed to the Red Cross by the paying corporations must be reported on the individual's return, and the amount of same included in the deduction for contributions made to charitable, &c., organizations, as shown in Block N of the taxpayer's income tax return. In no event must the total deduction as shown in this Block N exceed 15 per cent. of the individual's total net income for the year 1917."

HAD GERARD ON THE WIRE.

Called from Florida Surf by President, Rumor Has It.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 24.—James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, recuperating here from a mastoid operation, was called from the surf this morning and rushed to the Breakers in a bath robe to answer a long-distance telephone call from Washington. He declined to give information concerning the message, but there was a rumor, which could not be verified, that he was talking with the President—for the third time since his return from Germany about a year ago.

Asked to comment on the German drive, Mr. Gerard said:

"If they get through it will wake this country up. If they don't it may still do some good toward that end. I don't know anything more about this particular battle than you do, but I know and have always said that America has no conception of Germany's strength. Germany has her plans all laid to come over here and make America pay for this war.

"I am not going to state any views about the war," he added. "They might be wrong. But I would like to indorse the Overman bill."

Then he took a pencil and wrote this paragraph:

"The Overman bill, increasing the power of the President, should be passed. Autocracy has one advantage, its efficiency in war. That efficiency we must have. No one believes that the American people cannot get back after the war every extraordinary power they may have given the President in order to obtain that efficiency. No one believes for a second that President Wilson will use those powers to make himself a Diaz."

SAYS GERMANY IS WINNING

But America and Allies Must Gain Victory, Hibben Asserts.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24.—Declaring that at present Germany is winning the war; that any peace concluded now would be a German victory, and that America and the Allies must fight on until Germany is beaten, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, addressed a meeting here today under the auspices of the Maryland League for National Defense. Dr. Hibben's subject was "War Fallacies." He spoke in part as follows:

"There are those who think this is not America's war and that America need do little toward winning it. But it is well known that the Pan Germanic idea embraced America as well as Europe, that Germany planned to reduce America to the same condition she already has reduced other nations of Europe.

"When we were young and went to school we bounded America on the north, west, south, and east. But I tell you the present eastern boundary of America is no longer the Atlantic Ocean, but the von Hindenburg line in France."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.				
March 18	1.27½	1.20½	1.25⅛	1.22
March 19	1.27½	1.27⅝	1.26	1.24⅞
March 20	1.27⅝	1.27½	1.25⅝	1.25⅛
March 21	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.25⅝	1.25⅛
March 22	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.26⅛	1.25⅛
March 23			1.26⅛	1.26
Week's range	1.27⅞	1.26½	1.26⅛	1.22
	March.		May.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 18	87⅞	84½	84⅝	81
March 19	90¾	87¼	86⅞	84½
March 20	90⅝	89⅜	86⅛	85¼
March 21	91¼	90	86⅞	85¼
March 22	92	91⅝	87⅝	87
March 23	91½	89¼	87	85½
Week's range	92	84½	87⅝	81

Provisions.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
LARD.				
March 18	25.70	25.45	25.32	25.35
March 19	26.10	25.82	26.15	25.92
March 20	26.25	26.12	26.30	26.17
March 21	26.35	26.15	26.32	26.17
March 22	26.30	26.20	26.30	26.25
March 23	26.27	26.17	26.25	26.17
Week's range	26.35	25.45	26.32	25.35
	May.		July.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 18	24.45	24.15	24.80	24.60
March 19	24.82	24.52	25.17	24.92
March 20	24.97	24.82	25.30	25.20
March 21	25.07	24.85	25.40	25.17
March 22	25.05	24.95	25.40	25.30
March 23	24.97	24.87	25.35	25.22
Week's range	25.07	24.15	25.40	24.60
			May.	
PORK.			High.	Low.
March 18			47.70	47.30
March 19			48.50	47.87
March 20			48.65	48.47
March 21			48.80	48.45
March 22			48.80	48.75
March 23			48.85	48.60
Week's range			48.80	47.30

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 18	33.35	32.95	32.50	32.07	31.92	31.50
March 19	33.65	33.22	32.90	32.52	32.25	31.70
March 20	33.50	33.20	32.50	32.19	31.90	31.50
March 21	34.05	33.40	32.99	32.42	32.20	31.74
March 22	34.19	33.98	33.23	32.74	32.37	31.97
March 23			33.00	32.73	32.11	31.88
Wk's re	34.10	32.95	33.23	32.07	32.37	31.50
	Oct.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 18	30.82	30.47	30.60	30.23	30.35	30.33
March 19	31.10	30.60	30.85	30.44	30.65	30.50
March 20	30.76	30.50	30.51	30.37	30.35	30.22
March 21	31.12	30.65	30.85	30.46	30.38	30.38
March 22	31.22	30.85	30.98	30.63	30.72	30.62
March 23	30.87	30.67	30.65	30.43	30.52	30.52
Wk's re	31.22	30.47	30.98	30.23	30.72	30.22

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

S. C., Ga., Ky., Ind.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer.

Fla.—Local rains Mon.; Tues. fair.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer, Mon.; Tues. fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy.

Ohio.—Fair, slightly warmer, Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer Tues.

Mo., Iowa, and Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

NEW YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Vailhalla, Westchester Co., N.Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; capacity 150. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Irving The Latch and Cottages
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Opens March 29th. Superior accommodations for permanent and transient guests, special Spring rates to Motor parties.
IRVING L. TERRY. Phone 450.

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Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
This hotel is well heated, 5 minutes from depot. Ten served every afternoon in Sun Parlor, Enclosed porches. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1054 Summit.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water.) High-class orchestra, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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Luxurious lobbies, spacious glass enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Garage.

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Modern high-class family hotel; capacity 300. Every convenience, steam heat, elevator, large sunny rooms, private and public baths, spacious exchange, sun parlors. Excellent cooking, abundance of fresh sea-food. Appetizing and satisfying meals on "Fast and Food Conservation Days." American plan. Special spring rates, $2.50 up Daily, $12.50 up Weekly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs in women's and children's ready-to-wear of all kinds for basement department. Felix Brunschwig & Co., Room 1310, 354 4th Av.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better-grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses; for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BOTANY Wanted or F. & H. broadcloth, all shades, also French serges. Mutual Garment Co., 16 W. 32d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. and Botanies, for cash, $2.60; also velours and serges. Room 520 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 6942.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Poplin, velour, serge; cash. Call 9th floor, 334 4th Av.

BURELLAS Wanted.—0310 American; can use quantity, all colors. Morris Nagel & Co., 103 Madison Av. Madison Square 1183.

BURRELLA Wanted.—Stevens or similar, Burgundy and all Fall shades. Farr. 2960.

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Quantity for cash. Wolf Co., 384 5th Av.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cloth and silk capes. Chas. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on capes. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

CASHMERE Wanted.—F. & H. 825 chinchilla, pekin, and cantaloupe; will pay high price. Madison Square 6890.

CHEESE CLOTH Wanted.—Unbleached seconds, 20,000 yards, about 6 to 8 cents per yard. Spring 4880. 11 Waverley Place.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—White; large quantity for cash. Phone Chelsea 2674.

CLOTH Wanted.—Birdsbrye; first and seconds; all widths. international, 461 Broome.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better line of Fall coats. 200 5th Av., Room 1707.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—We are in the market for a large quantity of men's shirtings in woven or printed fabrics; will buy on a cash basis. Schaffner Brothers, 1,270 Broadway, Room 507.

COTTON PIQUE Wanted.—White. M. Feynman Company, 19 West 21st St.

CRYSTAL CLOTHS Wanted.—Holden, Leonards, pompoms; all colors. Madison Square 8777.

FURS Wanted.—Cloak manufacturer placing orders on fur collars and trimmings of all sorts. 32 West 27th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield's navy and black; serge, American Woolen 0936 navy and black. Murray Hill 3759.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors and manufacturers, jobbers, looking for silk, Georgette and cotton dresses; place orders of snappy styles. 11 East 31st St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Pacific's printed flannels in all styles; will buy spot lots on future contracts. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

MACKINAW GOODS Wanted.—For cash. Zwarico Dancosiky, 1-3 Chester St., Brooklyn. Phone 8884 East New York.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSH Wanted.—100 pieces Peco; will pay $3.35 cash. Schuyler 3664.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; highest cash prices paid. Greeley 8183.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange American poplins, gray, clay and sammy for peacock; also 0080 gray and clay for peacock and sammy. Chelsea 5617.

POPLINS Wanted. — Susquehanna satin stripes; black and colored. Madison Square 3564.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black, brown, green, for cash. Gramercy 4284.

RAMIE LINEN Wanted.—White and colors; spot cash. Charles Son & Co., 56 West 25th St. Greeley 3173.

RAW GOODS Wanted.—At once, raw goods, spot cash. Phone Mr. Fish, Intervale 537.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and colors, for cash. Franklin 1362.

SERGES Wanted. — Juilliard's 4236, 47106, 47105, 54292; also open to buy Pacific's K. S. and K. S. W.; also 36-inch all-wool serge in assorted colors, any make. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 6234 and 7120; also Botany broadcloth 362, 315 and 343. White, cull Gramercy 6066-6067.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 American, 8200 Gilbert, 1464 Andrew. Madison Square 7530.

SERGES Wanted.—7014, 7301, 7120; for cash. Stuyvesant 5580.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 235 navy. Leo F. Sturn. Greeley 877.

SERGES Wanted.—For dresses. Madison Square 5465.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All cotton; for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SILK SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on smart silk suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SKIRT BELTING Wanted.—Open for quantity, black or white; 2-inch; spot cash. Madison Square 2311.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber open to buy silk suits and coats, bring samples. 30 West 32d St., Smith Company.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Plaids and stripes; 85 to 90 cents. Republic Novelty Works, 244 Fifth Av.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open to buy quantity black and colored. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for gray taffeta at a price. Golomb & Cohen, 164 W. 25th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's navy, also serges, broadcloths, Fall velours, cash. Farragut 9397.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Botany 5889, all colors; American serge 0936, all colors. Vanderbilt 4083.

TROUVILLE LINENES Wanted. — All shades; any quantity. Farragut 3990.

TWEEDS Wanted.—F. & K. 1,600; all colors. Madison Square 920.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—State how wide and price. Mad. Sq. 3813.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 and 11060, for cash. Spring 6421.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22-inch; all colors. Phone Franklin 1775.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on Georgette and Crepe waists, submit samples. S. & S. Jacobs, 124 Jefferson Av., Detroit, Mich.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Pom-Pom and Silvertone, any quantity, cash. Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Av.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—10 to 16 oz., all shades; also jobs. Chelsea 5183.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR making high-grade shirts, silk or cotton, 2,000 dozen weekly, is open for work. Gorchov Bros., 1,009 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Worumbo, 54 inches, white. H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av.

BUTTONS to close out; ocean pearls; lines 36 and 24, dark and gray. Farr. 3288.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHECKS.—Shepherd, various sizes, all worsted and part cotton, to close out at a price. Madison Square 8698.

CHIFFON, velvets, and plushes, all qualities. Mad. Sq. 3564.

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, other jobs close out; retiring. Eureka, 136 5th Av.

COATS.—On account of making preparations for the Fall season will close out 2,500 Spring coats of latest materials and shades at reduced prices. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—5,000 coats and suits on the racks for immediate delivery; best leading shades in demand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 24th.

COATS. — 3,000 infants', children's, and juniors', for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 100 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS of the better kind; silvertones and other wanted fabrics on the rack. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest models in chicken styles, for immediate delivery. 122 West 34th St. Brodey & Birnbaum.

COATS.—Intermediate and children's coats in high shades for immediate delivery, from $2.50 up. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th.

COATS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—3,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Serges, delhi, poplins; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades; exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,500 on racks; immediate delivery. W. Phillips, 145 W. 28th.

COATS.—Wonderful values, poplins, velours, mixtures, $5 up. Rubin, Ullus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Several hundred to close out. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job close out. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS.—All shades, low priced; immediate delivery. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 W. 17th.

COATS.—5,000 on hand, immediate delivery; $8 50 up. Geo. Miller, 11 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS in silks to close out. Chas. Flager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS, French models, on the rack. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Latest styles Spring shades to close out cheap. Schiller, 58 West 15th.

COATS.—50 black Tibet coats. I. Silverman, 1,161 Broadway.

CORDUROY. — 5,000 yards 724 Juilliard's, 63½c. net. Lester Co., 263 Greene St. 5397 Spring.

CORDUROY.—Juilliards 9001 white, light blue; also remnants, 613 Ruby. Spring 7350.

COTTON.—No. 70, wash khaki and Copen; also wash Hercules braid; 50 gross; 30 line; pearl button. H. Canaan, 9 W. 20th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Garfield's tricotines and poiret twill dresses, all shades of this season, at $9.90, also all wool jersey and silk dresses, to close out. E. & R., the originators of all wool jersey dresses, at $7.90. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—See our newest creations in Georgette and wool jersey; big value; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume, 56 West 35th St. Greeley 3995.

DRESSES.—Large assortment jersey, georgette, and taffeta dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress, 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—800 snappy silk and serge dresses, 100 coats and suits; close very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk and serge, for immediate shipment. Modern Garment Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—A job of gingham and voile dresses at a price. Big N. Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES. — 400 to close out; silks and serges, snappy styles, at reasonable prices. B. Herman, 146 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—400 silk and novelty dresses below regular price. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges, to close out at a price. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids and checks; also stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAM.—500 pieces Amoskeag, assorted patterns. Greenwald Company, 1,261 B'way.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, stripes, and plains. Renfrew. Call Spring 7423.

GLOVES.—300 dozen to clear, all colors. Anker Glove, 656 Broadway. Spring 7325.

JAPANESE pongee silk crepe de meteor, linen embroidered voile. Call top floor, 101 Greene St.

JERSEY.—Beige, chinchilla gray, navy; immediate delivery. Greeley 6942.

KHAKI-KOOL and Meadow Brook Sport Satin, Mallinson; sacrifice $1.75, Chelsea 3110.

MIXTURES.—Wilson & Lawrence 677; 14 pieces assorted; also others cheap. Greeley 4376.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—White, gray, black, khaki, and others, 95c. Freeport Silk Co., 115 West 25th St. Farragut 3626.

PLUSH.—Fur effect and karaka lamb; cheap. Spring 7350.

POIRET TWILL.—Botany 5920, 23 pieces, all navy, $2.50 per yard net cash. Madison Square 3171.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; $1.40; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Square.

POPLINS.—American 00610, 06077, black and navy, at $2.40 each. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLIN.—Whitman's; four pieces 774-971, at $1.87½ net. The John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 774, tan and gray, at a price. Brighton Woolen Co. Chelsea 3885.

POPLINS.—Whitman 774-767; Geras 9065, navy and colors. Madison Square 3477.

POPLINS, serges, and velours, 06077, 0936, 0360, all high shades. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—00610 American, 876 Clay for sale. Phone Stuyvesant 3956.

POPLINS.—American 06077, high shades. Farragut 8377.

POPLINS.—All colors, American, Gram. 4489.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

ROSHANARA CREPE.—Mallinsons, all colors, $3. Mad. Sq. 3564.

SATEEN.—Pekin K984 and K16. Farragut 9930.

SERGES.—Storm, French and mannish serges, all-wool and cotton warps; also shepherd checks. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Gramercy 2961-2.

SERGES.—99, 767, 227, 87, WFX, SPA, SBGL, 7120, 9056, 4421, 11433. Chas. Globus, 320 4th Av. Mad. Square 488.

SERGES.—Cotton warp, 31 inches, 40 navy, 10 black, 55c. net; 50-inch tan, gray, copen, navy, 87½c. net. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—787, 9056 Gera, 700, 720 Lausers, 7512 Amoskeag, 106 Whitman. Stuyvesant 5580.

SERGES.—Slater, 31 inches, 28 pieces navy cotton warp, 62½ cents. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—54289; Botany 809, poplin, tan, gray, Panama, black, navy. Gramercy 815.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54249, 54274, Gera 7008, American 0936. Kay Bee. Gramercy 1529.

SERGES.—Below market; Whitman 99 navy, Fastolite 2492, 1404. Spring 4715.

SERGE AND POPLIN.—Jobs to close out. Duberstein, 51 West 13th St.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54289, amoskeags, 7100; reasonable. Farragut 8946.

SERGE.—Parker Wilder 4050, navy, copen, and tan. 3594 Farragut.

SERGES.—Cleveland, H. 12, all colors, for cash. Farr. 4868.

SHANTUNG.—$8.75 to $9.50 a piece. Phone 9692 Madison Square.

SILK PONGEE, imported, 900 pieces of Ninghai, Shantung, Honan, 300 pieces of each, for ladies' dresses, waists, suits, coats, kimonos, children's wear, men's suits, shirts, pajamas; now in warehouse. Telephone Klein, Hanover 2142.

SILKS.—2,000 yards printed shantungs, last year's patterns; also silk foulards in all colors, at a price. 1755 Madison Square.

SILKS.—Have 1,000 pieces of Shantung which I will sell in bond or duty paid. Phone Gramercy 6306. Max Schleisinger.

SILVERTONE VELOURS, silvertone burellas, American poplin, American velour, tricotines. Madison Square 8574.

SKIRTINGS.—36-inch fancy cotton; close out good. Room 1006, 72 Leonard St.

SKIRTS.—Pleated silk striped, $2.25 up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SUITS.—If you are suffering suitless days you can find immediate relief in better grade wear at I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson &

SUPPLY OF PLASTER MAY BE CUT OFF

Canadian Line Barges Wanted for Coal-Carrying Uses—White Sand $3, Newark.

PORTLAND CEMENT UP 40C.

How Demand for Soldiers' Beds Affected Pipe and Conduit Supply—New Prices Due.

Intimate side lights on how thoroughly the United States goes to war developed on Saturday when the electrical supply trade, cement and the plaster department of the building material market learned of the effect certain wartime requirements were to have upon their lines within the next few days.

Early in the war cantonment equipment requirements called for more beds and cots than ever had been called for at one time in the history of the country. These were largely made from steel tubing. This is the same material from which ordinary pipe and rigid electrical conduit is made in large quantity for use in commerce and building construction.

Such heavy orders caught the mills wholly unprepared and the result was that orders went out that the first consideration was to be the fulfillment of the bed orders at the earliest possible moment. Pipe, conduit, and other tubular orders, even affecting boiler tubing in some particulars, had to wait, but partly because the country has since caught up with the order, partly because of united effort to meet this requirement and partly because of increased capacity installed at manufacturing plants the heavy tension has been relieved and in consequence a price readjustment has been effected.

Rigid conduit is now offered at Pittsburgh base at prices lower than have prevailed since September. This indicates a release of raw material which for months has been held for the Government requirements cited. This price trend is also reflected in steel armored flexible conductors largely used in apartment house work. Prices on this commodity have shown a gradual decrease until they are now on a level with quotations ruling about a year ago. The change in conduit is expected soon to be followed in steel piping.

Weather proof wire prices are based at 28 cents, and no changes are anticipated within the next sixty to ninety days. The trend of prices in this department depends entirely upon what the Government does on the copper base. Supplies are available and deliveries to railroads are prompt. There is plenty of this commodity on hand for Government and private work, too.

Rubber covered wire in commercial sizes down to "0000" is being delivered from stock on a price basis that shows no probability of change except under conditions governing weatherproof with the additional factor of cotton prices showing a slight effect. On "circular mill" sizes and special cables factories are now promising three to six weeks delivery, indicating that production has caught up with demand to an appreciable extent.

The electrical trade views this situation in the light of temporary condition, however, because the Government will soon again be in the market for cantonment and other divisional work. When this occurs the factories will again be crowded with orders, with the result that those who do not get their Spring and Summer building requirements into the hands of distributors early may find it even more difficult to obtain deliveries.

Wiring devices are showing price advances, especially on socket material. This is a clear indication that manufacturers are embarrassed by labor and raw material markets, together with added difficulties of transportation. This situation is decidedly against the buyer who fails to anticipate his requirements, as the centers of production are those most affected by the new embargo regulations, namely, Hartford, Bridgeport and Schenectady, which produce 90 per cent. of this country's wiring devices. Factories are operating at normal load, but are transporting to New York on rush jobs by motor truck so as to assure architects of prompt delivery, which at present seems to be more desired than low prices.

Another factor that has loomed up on the building horizon is the possibility of a very serious plaster shortage should the Government carry out its intention of taking over the Canadian line of barges that have been operating along the coast for years in the transportation of plaster rock, from which finishing plaster is made. The Government wants the barges for coastwise coal carrying.

In the event of this line of raw material being shut off, and with other fireproofing materials possibly made short on supply by their inability to obtain coal to continue activity, the last vestige of fireproofing material with which to carry out Government emergency construction work would be removed from the market, and the Federal authorities would find their buildings, warehouses, shipyards, and other structures dangerously laid open to the fire menace.

This is one of many such lines of danger that the Building Industries of New York has taken up so as to save the country from some of the errors in which England found itself soon after it entered the war.

Reflecting, for instance, the enforced closing of still additional Portland cement plants and the consequent shortening of supply, this commodity advanced in price, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, over the week-end 40 cents a barrel, bringing the increase from $2.15 to $2.55 to dealers, New York. This makes the Newark price, yard, $2.90 a barrel. The advance was predicted by the Dow Service Daily Building Reports sixty days ago. Adamant plaster has been advanced 3 cents; quoted, 57 cents, Newark, yard. Plaster boards have advanced a cent. Plaster blocks will go up this week, but the rate had not been fully worked out up to noon Saturday. These prices will affect 2 inch solid, 12x30x1½; 3 inch hollow, 12x30x7¾, and 4 inch, same dimensions. The present prices operative today, and probably until Wednesday, are 7½c for solid 2 inch, 7¾ for 3 inch hollow, and 9 cents for 4 inch. Cocoa boards probably will not be changed. Finishing plaster has advanced so that 250-pound barrels now bring $2.35 and 320-pound barrels bring $2.95. This represents a 25-cent advance in 250-pound barrels and 35 cents in the 320-pound barrels.

White sand in Newark at yard is quoted at $3 a yard, a most unheard-of price, and it is hard to get. Yellow sand is around $2, and in New York it is nominally quoted. The gravel and crushed stone situations are still in a nominal manner. Though there is a new factor coming into the field with the opening of the Hudson that will permit some relief. Prices are nominally, depending upon delivery condition, promptness of supply, and quantity, $1.85 to $2 a yard.

Chapman, Maine, Peach Bottom, and some other slates have been advanced varying from 50 cents to $1 per square. Purple vein, clear purple, mottled purple, unfading green, and possibly some of the other brands will be advanced considerably on May 1. Common brick prices are stationary at $10 and $10.25, with only a small quantity arriving, but all brick coming in is taken up quickly. Tonight a tow will leave for Newburg for the first time since navigation closed last Autumn. Production this year will not be more than 25 per cent. of normal, according to the outlook, or approximately 300,000,000 brick for the Hudson district. Raritan brick is still out of the market.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Dealers in Mason Materials last week Francis N. Howland was elected President, Frank E. Wise Vice President, and Nathan Peck Treasurer. The annual meeting of the New Jersey Mason Matrial Dealers' Association will be held on Tuesday at Newark.

Warehouse Space Wanted

IN

Brooklyn or Jersey City. Must have railroad siding, 40,000 to 60,000 square feet. Ground or street floor only.

Would be willing to rent from some Company that has excess space.

Give full and complete information. Y 221 Times Annex.

MOUNTAINSIDE HOME, IMPOSING COLONIAL DESIGN, IN FAMOUS MONTCLAIR-MORRISTOWN SECTION, SACRIFICE PRICE, $12,000. MORTGAGE $7,000. TWO-MACHINE GARAGE INCLUDED.

Riparian Rights on Two Picturesque Lakes.

On beautiful corner plot 150 ft. by 200 ft., covered with fine old oaks, elegant grounds, aristocratic surroundings and neighbors; only a few minutes' walk to express station of D., L. & W., 45 minutes on train to N. Y. C. Now ready for occupancy; fitted with every modern convenience.

12 big rooms; huge open fireplace, 7 large bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch; all handsomely finished in parquet floors, white enamel and chestnut trim; very conveniently located as to markets, schools, churches and several country clubs near by; nine hundred feet elevation; sparkling, pure artesian water.

Write or 'phone Geo. R. Peare, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City. 6634 Audubon.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

5% MORTGAGE MONEY

QUINLAN & LELAND

31 Nassau St. Cortlandt 3760

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT

PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

STONE HOUSE—25 ACRES

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.

House has 5 master's and 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, gardens, etc.; fine view.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42nd St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL

my small farm, consisting of 5-room house, newly decorated, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil; few minutes from station; worth $2,500; will sell to quick buyer for $1,700; must have $500 cash at once; balance small monthly payments. B. James, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage.

All large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Easy commuting distance from New York. Address Cottage, 243 West 34th St.

Water Front Bungalows.

5 rooms, bath, all improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 in cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 34th St. Open evenings until 7.

Water Front—Country Estate

Sale or Lease; Sand's Point, L. I.

9½ acres, sixteen-room house, garage, stables, orchard, lake, ice house, 365 feet on Manhasset Bay; farm planted.

Peli & Tibbets, 542 Fifth Av.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—NOTICE is given that the HUDSON TOW BOAT CO., owner of the steam tug "Hudson," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury by said vessel in collision with the launch Clare, on September 10th, 1917. Value of vessel, $21,870, no freight pending. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 343, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of May, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated, February 20th, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—H. E. Moss & Company against Steamship "Florence H.," her engines, &c.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime for damages by collision, $78,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 1st, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, March 25, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

Kirlin, Woolsey & Hickox, Proctors for Libellant.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. ANDRE & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 200 shares of capital stock of the Walker Land and Improvement Company, also the unexpired terms of leases of the premises formerly occupied by A. Andre & Co., Inc., No. 300 West 119th Street, and southwest corner of 179th Street and Broadway, Nos. 2,016 Amsterdam Avenue, 2,161 Eighth Avenue, 884-886 Columbus Avenue.

All those thirty-two (32) certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, situate and located in the Town of Riverhead, County of Suffolk, State of New York, known and designated as lot Nos. 1 to 32 in block 61, and is shown on a certain map of Roseawn Park, late of John P. Millers, and is surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch for the Roselawn Park Land Company, and recorded in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead, Long Island; said premises to be sold subject to any covenants running with the land and any encumbrances thereon.

All those certain two lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter more particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Borough of West Norwood, in the County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey, known, laid down and designated as lot Nos. 18 and 20 in Block No. 2, Map No. 1, property of L. M. Haight and H. O. Todd, West Norwood, County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey; all as laid down on said map, filed in Bergen County Clerk's Office; said premises being subject to any encumbrances running with the land and any encumbrances thereon. WILLIAM J. McARTHUR, Trustee.

MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE FRANK MEANY CO., PRINTERS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Mch. 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 218 West 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the following machines: All Size Scott Web 70-inch roll, 4 Whitlock Premium cylinder presses, 2 Cottrell cylinder presses, 2 Pony cylinder presses, 3 Chandler presses, 1 Universal press, 4 linotype machines, all with motors; 4 hand feed Dexter folders, 1 Dexter folder with cross feeder and motor, 1 gathering machine, 1 covering machine, 3 wire stitchers, 1 book trimmer cutting machine, with 8 knives, 1 Seybold 50-inch cutter with 4 knives, 1 Oswego 38-inch cutter with 4 knives, 3 motors, 2 cases of wire spools for stitchers, overhead shafting and fixtures, empty wire spools, waste cans, assorting tables, eyelet machine; also a complete composing room and a large quantity of printers' ink.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.

BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,684.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX FRIEDMANN, doing business under the firm name and style of the CRYSTAL BLEACHING & DYE WORKS, Bankrupt.

Max Friedmann, doing business under the firm name and style of the Crystal Bleaching & Dye Works, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 15th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York, on April 4th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,534.—In Bankruptcy.—METROPOLITAN MOTORS, INC., Bankrupt.

Metropolitan Motors, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on February 9th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 4th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,698.—In Bankruptcy—ARCHIBALD T. MACKENZIE, Bankrupt.

Archibald T. Mackenzie was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 19, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on April 5, 19[illegible] at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,572.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID HAIMOVITZ, Bankrupt.

David Haimovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on February 21, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on April 5, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25706.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FIORE, Bankrupt.

Joseph Fiore was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 21st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 4th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Long Island

16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

Daylight saving means an extra rest hour each afternoon to every business man. Will you waste this chance for wholesome country living by staying in the stuffy city?

You cannot find any other section of Greater New York whose conveniences in living and transportation are not as a whole excelled by Kew Gardens.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager

One West 34th St., N.Y.
Phone Greeley 5250

Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

Must be sold within 30 days; beautiful modern home, 8 rooms, all improvements; garage; plot 80x100; 3 minues to sandy bathing beach and station; 27 minutes from Herald Square; must have $2,000 cash within 30 days; balance very easy terms. STEPHENSON, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Greeley 4365.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Two-family brick, all modern improvements; rent of floor pays expenses, leaving profit; one block to subway; 20 minutes to Macy's; healthy section; needs $500 cash, balance terms; was $8,000, selling at $6,850. Open for inspection. Take Queens subway to 25th St. station. Biedenkapp, 69 26th St., Elmhurst, Queens.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.

8 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, modern improvements; water, gas, sewer, electricity; private beath, dock, boat anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan. OWNER, 243 West 34th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the VIEROW TOWING LINE, INC., owner of the steamtug Downer No. 5, has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 7th day of April, 1917; value of vessel and freight, Fifty-five hundred ($5,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury; must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of the New York, on or before the 29th day of April, 1918, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will dispose of my 2 fine Jamaica lots, all improvements; beautiful lake; block from trolley, near depot; only $50 cash needed, balance to suit. Address Park, Box 101 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bay Ridge, 4th Av. subway; bargain for quick buyer; have thirty lots near Crescent Club. Owner, Sassone, 317 78th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SAVE MONEY AND LIVE BETTER AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Fresh vegetables at farmers' market, and sea food cheap; room for poultry and home gardens; high land; fertile soil; New York commutation 35 cents a day; all city conveniences; cottages rent from $300 up; lots sell from $300 up. Write for information to P. O. Box 145, Long Branch, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Modern dwelling, large plot, 8 homelike rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, glass-inclosed sun parlor; convenient station and school; terms to desirble home seeker; write for photo. Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.—Six rooms, bath; large plot; electric light; $4,800; easy terms. Owner, X 367 Times Annex.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Shore property known as "Independence" at Fairfield Beach, Fairfield, Conn. Address Frank L. Palmer, 376 Asylum St., corner High, Hartford, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

FOR SALE.—Attractive eight-room home at Bayside, L. I.; excellent hot-water heating system; tiled bath, hardwood floors, large porch, and additional sun parlor off dining room; attractive neighborhood; five minutes' walk from station; near the Sound, golf and yacht clubs; 20-minute electric service from the Pennsylvania Station; grounds 60x100 feet, with shrubbery; property can be inspected by appointment only with the present tenant, Mr. J. ALEXANDROE, Fairview Av., Bayside. If interested after inspection, write or wire owner, M. C. SHERMAN, 437 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City; telephone Greeley 6896.

FOR SALE.—A fine, modern home, excellent location; corner lot; 2 baths, large garage. Inquire at 14 Ash St., Flushing, L. I., or telephone 927J.

To Let.—Ten-room modern cottage at Arverne, L. I.; completely furnished; electric lights; $400 for season. Throop Realty Co., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

At Flushing.—12-room house, electric lights, &c.; large plot; $12,000 proposition; $7,500 if sold before April 1st. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

Eight-room house, 50x138, bath, in best section; worth, $9,000; $7,500 quick sale. Particulars. Box 103, Flushing. Phone 1961 Flushing.

New York State.

FOR SALE,

Bungalow at popular mountain resort; 1,000 feet from bathing, boating, and fishing; plenty of shade; ideal Summer camp; price $450; easy terms. P. O. Box 18, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

For Summer, one hour from New York, house, seven master bedrooms, extensive grounds, including small lake; moderate rent. Putney, 105 West 40th St. Phone 1364 Bryant.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$5,000—For Sale—$7,000

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.

We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn, on new subway, that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,

217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.

Property Office, 22d Av. Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

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Large and small, especially good light.

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near Bleecker, large, light, airy loft, suitable for any manufacturer; electric passenger and freight elevators; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

CORNER STORE, B'way, Nr. 57th St. Splendid Location for High Class Store or Show Rooms

James A. Dowd, 874 Sixth Avenue. Circle 32.

STORE Parlor store, with large show windows; new building; rent $100; excellent location. 55 West 46th.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Southeast Corner Broadway & 56th St.

Sunny Corner Apartments

8 Large Rooms.....$1,600

7 Room Apts...$900-$1,300

Apply to Supt., on Premises, or

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347-355 West 55th

2 ROOMS

Bath and Kitchenette

Modern fireproof elevator apartment

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181st ST., 851 WEST.

6 and 8 Rooms, $50-$90.

Large, light, all outside rooms, corner apartment; very desirable.

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L. SCHLECHTER, 140 St. Nicholas Ave.

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1706 NELSON AVE.,

High-Class Restricted Apartment.

University Heights, Bronx.

4 ROOMS, $36.

All improvements, panoramic outlook. Take University Av. car at West 181st St. subway station to Brandt Place, walk one block east; close to Jerome Av. "L" and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. stations.

Superintendent on Premises.

French Management Corporation, 299 Madison Ave., cor. 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt—3237.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 West 72nd St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased for Summer at $200 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640—Columbus.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

266 WEST 21ST ST.

Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,300.

Westchester.

MORERN 10 rooms house, all improvements; artesian water; barn; tennis court; high location, large grounds, extensive views; bearing fruit trees; station 10 minutes, 50 minutes Grand Central. Box 105, Valhalla, N. Y.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys 7-room bungalow, Hastings-on-Hudson. Rose, Owner, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Beautifully furnished seven rooms, two baths, garage, yard. Lawrence Park. Bronxville 1216.

New Jersey.

Bargain, $6,000, very easy terms; beautiful country home near the water; large shaded grounds; plot 100x177, elevation 800 feet; seven rooms, unusually large living room, open fireplace, bath, three verandas, electricity, steam heat, all city conveniences; superb views; fishing, sailing; 47 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; near station, lake, schools, country club; tennis courts; highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of N. Y. City. Address Owner, Box 406 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 1 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 7 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Joan 6047.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Make your rent pay off your home; six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half hour out; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

New Jersey.

Ten rooms, 3 baths, modern and new, at Mountain Lakes, overlooking lake and hills; golf, tennis, bathing, fishing; 45 minutes via D., L. & W. N 237 Times Downtown.

New York State.

SACRIFICE.—Country estate; Kingston-on-Hudson; suitable residence or boarding house; $9,000; $5,000 cash. Box 593, Ellenville, N. Y.

A nine-room country home with improvements, furnished, located in the prettiest part of Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y. Apply Miss Fanny Ten Hagen, 117 West 5th St., Plainfield, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted, from May 15 to Oct. 1, a small furnished house, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, located near good bathing, within easy commuting distance; send terms, photo, full particulars. P 100 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

75th St., 325 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—11 rooms, 2 baths; rent $125. Elliott.

Queens.

Owner in need of $350 cash at once; will sacrifice 6-room cottage, all improvements; tiled kitchen and bathroom; combination gas and electric fixtures; parquet floors; full cellar; price $3,800; worth $4,800; will give deed on first payment; balance very easy terms; within 5-cent fare zone. B. Uneeda, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

Long Island.

Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, cellar; just finished; large plot; short distance from village, bay, and station; 1 hour 30 minutes out; will sell for $2,800; worth $4,000; owner needs $700 cash at once; balance easy terms. R. Villa, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey.

To rent, furnished, for Summer, house, at Montclair, N. J.; convenient to station; six family bedrooms, four bathrooms, sleeping porch, inclosed veranda; lawns, trees, small garden, planted; gardener; terms $200 per month; references exchanged. X 371 Times Annex.

Morristown, N. J.—9-room house to lease from April 10, electric light, gas, garage, and 3 baths, $65 per month. J. C. Neal, 14 Perry St., Morristown, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6-room house, large plot of fertile land for chickens, vegetables, berries, &c.; easy terms to reliable party. $1,900 complete. Write to Farm Owner, Box 214 Times Downtown.

Attention Farmers!—Forty acres cleared, fertile land; nicely located; extensive road frontage; house 8 rooms; barn; 2½ miles to station; $8,000; reasonable terms; no exchange. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

5-acre farm, 5-room house, orchard, outbuildings; price $1,900; must have $600 cash before April 1; property worth about $3,200. B. Browne, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Phone 4365 Greeley.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Eighty-five-acre farm, near Monticello; spring, barn, chicken house, modern tenroom dwelling; bath, washtubs, range, boiler, running water. Box 42, 878 3d Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for Sale.—52 acres, nine room house and barn; reasonable; payment down; near station; great bargain. Suite 1,200, 45 West 34th St. Greeley 797.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

79 acres poultry trucking farm, woodlands, fruit, dairy, spring water, lake, 9-room house, bath, all outbuildings, at Annapolis Junction, Md., (near Camp Meade;) $12,000. Apply Hughes, 210 West 34th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office and store building 176 William Street, suitable for any business; admirable downtown location; convenient to Brooklyn Bridge; five floors, basement, sub-basement, electric freight and passenger elevator connecting all floors; steam heating system; rent, $5,500 per year. For further particulars apply J. Einstein, Inc., 9 Spruce St.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x185; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

355-357 West 36th St.—Top loft, about 3,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing; modern building; elevator service, &c.; windows on four sides, skylights in roof. Particulars on request.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES, one 1,900 sq. ft., other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. FRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Store to let, 120x20, steam heat, skylights, concrete extension in rear; four doors from 6th Av.; good business location; $125 month. 111 West 31st St. Telephone 10063 Madison Square.

60,000 square feet of storage space, can divide; also manufacturing space, factory sites; railroad siding and waterfront. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburg 72.

LOFT.—Over 3,000 square feet, with modern improvements; very light and airy. Apply 24 North William St., opposite Municipal Building.

Three light lofts, 15,000 sq. ft., modern fireproof building, Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Melrose 70.

LOFT TO LET,

Size 50x100; light, airy; elevator service; steam, electric light, and power. Greenwald Brothers, 3d Av. and 87th.

Loft.—Desirable loft to let, Brooklyn; 50x80; light on all sides; electric power; 15 minutes' ride from Williamsburg Bridge. Inquire M. Gurian, 13 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

412 8TH AV., AT 31ST ST.

Office or show room, 193 square feet; heat, light, elevator service; immediate possession; $360.

For Rent.—Very light, desirable offices, Apply seventh floor, 70 5th Av., southwest corner 13th St., New York City.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Physician's office, with service, in well-appointed private house.

Half office in United States Rubber Bldg., 1,700 Broadway, Room 713.

437 5th Av.—Office to sublet, unfurnished; anteroom; ideal location. Room 904.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Storage.—Clean, dry storage; cheap; vicinity 14th St.—West Side. K 67 Times.

55th St., 61 West.—Basement store; high-class business.

Office to sublet, 25 Church St. Inquire Room 301.

Lofts, 45x78; elevator; cheap; 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

A Public Accountant of standing and clientele wants to share office and rent desk room with certified accountant to mutual advantage. Particulars to Reciprocity, K 69 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms with bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

197H, 119 EAST.—Studio apartment, National Arts Club Building; Gramercy Park neighborhood; 3 very large rooms, bath and kitchenette; April to October, $150 per month; restaurant privileges; references. E. L. Ipsen.

84TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished two rooms, bath; every convenience. Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

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81ST ST., (near Lexington Av.)—7 rooms, three exposures, one apartment on floor; house 35 feet wide; rent, 6 months, $65 per month; by appointment only. Telephone Lenox 9409.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7, 8-room apartment.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

3 rooms, West fifties.....$100
7 rooms, East fifties.....$200
9 rooms, 2 baths, West fifties.....$300
8 rooms, 3 baths, fifties.....$350

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av. (42d)

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CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gullck Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic six rooms; immediate possession; $85 until October. Telephone Gramercy 725.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.

Five and six room apartments, $200. Corner; southern exposure; large rooms. REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

MADISON AV., 202.—Beautifully furnished studio apartment; large living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; top floor. Call after 12. Boyd.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished apartment, 10 rooms and 4 baths; 66th St. and Madison Av.; substantial concessions until October 1 or 400 rent for term of years; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Telephone John 5547.

PARK AV., 35.

TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.

UNUSUAL.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, 158 Madison Av., (33d St.); three rooms and bath; one block subway, crosstown bus. 'Phone Pitt, (Kingsbridge 940.) mornings only.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH ST., (Washington Square.)—High-class apartment, eight rooms, bath, sublet, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Most desirable two rooms, bath; elevators; hall service.

59TH ST.—Exclusive apartment, wonderful park view; splendid studio, bedroom, kitchen; luxuriously furnished; $250; will consider Summer rate. For appointment mornings Plaza 6950.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room and bath; high-class apartment hotel. Le Marquis.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125

70S, WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on 3 sides; until Oct. 1.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephones; maid service; Summer rates.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms

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72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

83D ST., 302 WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite, large double rooms, private baths, all conveniences, home cooking; overlooking Hudson.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front, sunny rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Select accommodations; second floor front, bath, single; running water, electricity, home cooking.

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76TH ST., 151 WEST.
Large room, with private bath; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Single room, back parlor; board optional. Phone 3450. Rhinelander.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Nice house for nice people at nice prices; one double room, running water, steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 178 WEST.—Diabetic cooking; excellent service; well furnished room; lady or gentlemen.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, electric light; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; refined environment; home cooking; board optional; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; bath; smaller room; parlor dining; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, electricity; excellent table; table guests.

88TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, desirable room, in refined, small boarding house; excellent home table; references. Riverside 8511.

92D, 60 WEST.—New management; single and double rooms; Southern cooking; continuous steam heat, hot water; excellent table board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive room, second floor, adjoining bath; owner's private home.

102D, 250 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms, also second floor; home cooking; table guests.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large handsomely furnished room, bath, exceptional table; gentleman or couple. Preager.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—1, 2 rooms and bath, suitable for man and wife or 2 gentlemen. Telephone Morningside 1891.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near subway.)—Healthy, beautiful location, "The Audubon," newly renovated, bright, clean rooms, single, en suite; board optional; surprisingly reasonable; every comfort. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94TH.)—Beautiful large, sunny room; congenial family; also medium-sized room; home cooking; references. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers beautiful, large room, facing the Drive; first-class board. Audubon 4570, Apartment 6B.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

RESPONSIBLE Jewish business man, wife, two children and nurse, desires two large, outside rooms; private bath; high-class building house or refined family, west side, 72d to 110th, immediate possession; highest references given and expected; answer immediately, giving full particulars. K 70 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Connecticut.

Greenwich, Conn., for Summer season, furnished suite, two rooms and bath, $10; also separate room; large house and garden; private family; 4 minutes' walk to station; 45 minutes express to Grand Central; references. Apply G 39 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, stenographer, experienced, efficient, high school graduate; trial balance, controlling accounts, payroll; salary $18 to $20; interview preferred; no clock watcher. W 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, high school graduate; unquestionable references. K 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with two years' experience, desires permanent position. K 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; $18-$20. L 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts; $20. S 62 Times.

COOK, housework, by week, with small family; references. Caroline, 335 West 38th.

GRADUATE DIETITIAN desires position as dietitian or housekeeper-dietitian in hospital, sanatorium, or private home. Address Casey, 321 Lake Av., Rochester, N. Y.

MASSAGE.—Ladies, graduate nurse gives massage treatment at your home. Phone Miss Forde, Chelsea 5243, appointment.

NURSE OR MAID.—Japanese girl, experienced in taking care of children, wants short time work in refined American family, near Dyckman preferred. J 173 Times.

SECRETARY.—A young woman of brains, exceptional ability and thoroughly capable of assuming position of responsibility and trust, desires to demonstrate her value; salary $2,500. S., Apt. 9, 461 83d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY. — Responsible position for young lady possessing fine business mind, where good education, excellent training, common sense are appreciated; knowledge stenography, bookkeeping. K 7 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; refined, experienced, initiative, ambitious; $16-$18. G 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, highly intelligent; capable handling correspondence; take full charge of office; 9 years last position; $25; professional or commercial. W 193 Times.

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STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Experienced, good education; salary $10. S. B., 53 West 111th St. Harlem 5815.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, American; rapid worker; references; $15. W 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2 years' experience; reference; American; $12. W 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' actual experience; salary $15. J. Roth, 139 West 116th St., Room 5.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish young lady desires position. W 833 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wishes position; Spanish and English translator. Marquez, 149 Manhattan Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, with child 3 years, who is well trained, desires position as housekeeper; graduate domestic science. Y 281 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Agency, 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

Bertha Carlson, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants, 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9482.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC.
Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, &c.; reasonable rates. F. O. Martin, Room 1430, 46 West 24th St.

ACCOUNTANT, chartered, (English,) age 40, single; permanent position; $8,500. K 49 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, part time, Sunday and evening engagements; reasonable. T 306 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, desires position with firm of public accountants. L 217 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Part time; experienced; reasonable charge. Successful, 450 Times.

ADVERTISING MAKEUP, Copy Man.—Capable managing details; publisher, agency, or department. W 196 Times.

ATTENTION, THRIFTY FIRMS.
Let me keep your books. Have some spare time forenoons. Y 315 Times Annex.

AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, BOOKkeeper.—Age 27, married, 8 years' experience, ambitious, expert at figures; best references; knowledge of systematizing, handling help, and piece work pay roll; salary $30. K 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, cashier, correspondent, desires connection with reputable establishment; A1 references. N 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (19,) also typist; experienced. William Gaer, 45 Morrell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; eleven years' experience; married; $30-$35; excellent references. J 169 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; exempt; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; $25. F 189 Times.

BUYER, speaking Spanish, 10 years' experience, knowing original sources of merchandise, especially dry goods, employed at present, look for advancement. K 401 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience whose references are guaranteed. Bryant 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Swiss, machinist by trade; six years' factory, nine years' private car experience; have own tools for repairing; best references. J. Walter, 571 Carlton Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 7609.

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CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 36; married; 16 years' experience; best city reference; desire position private family. Robert Slamer, 333 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, Finnish, wishes position; careful driver, good mechanic; 8 years' experience and wife same; chambermaid. 460 West 143d St., care Supt.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, age 40, wishes position, private family, very careful and excellent driver, sober, reliable; references. L. Salminen, 1,008 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR, competent mechanic, eight years' experience in driving high-class automobiles, wishes position; private; best references. John Jovnga, 95 West End Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, ten years' experience, wishes position; city, country; best references. Henry, 67 West 69th. Phone 559 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; safe driver, expert mechanic; competent in every respect; city, country. Chauffeur, care of Fisher, 508 West 145th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, American, 28; private; seven years' experience; A1 references. F. Espy, 1,254 Beach Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobile recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; long experience. K 3 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married; own repairs; present employed; private only; any car. Kascher, 504 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wife good cook, desires position; go anywhere. Chauffeur, 2,010 5th Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Export and Spanish correspondent; also know other languages; several years of experience; best reference. K 409 Times Downtown.

DENTIST, American, expert, 20 years' practice, exceptional operator, would assist overworked dentist; take full charge; graduate. P 71 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, six years' drafting and engineering experience, seeks position forenoons. K 274 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires to give French lessons to refined people only; conversation, translation, typewriting. F 155 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, 24; exempt; A1; control 2,800 accounts; accurate; $25. F 188 Times.

MAN, aged 27, Hebrew, formerly painter, now suffering with slightly injured foot, desires any kind of position. N. Y. P. O. Box 1,456.

MECHANICAL—ELECTRICAL,
age 24, four years manufacturing and maintenance and four years in engineer's office on detail work, desires position with future; technical student; draft exempt; references. K 79 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL and electrical engineer, of ability and initiative, seeks opening, live concern; highly qualified, design development, manufacture; 19 years' experience, technical graduate. P 152 Times.

SALESMAN.—American, (32,) six years' experience selling to hardware merchants and leading agricultural supply houses in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania; have been called off road, due to inability of house to fill orders; desire position with reliable concern needing an energetic, live wire salesman; kindred or other lines; highest credentials. J 304 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, A1, wishes to be connected with a reliable house; thoroughly posted in the following lines: cloaks and suits, dresses, millinery, fancy goods, hardware, and auto accessories; Chicago, surrounding States. Max Sternberg, 3,216 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN, for past five years with well known New York and Chicago firm, having sold wholesale and retail notion buyers, seeks permanent connection with live, reliable concern offering opportunities; Chicago or Middle Western territory preferred. Address Y 302 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 38, exempt military duty, wishes connect permanent wholesale woolens; 20 years present position; selling ability; future guaranteed; A1 credentials. O 604 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced, willing worker, good appearance, desires connection wholesale or manufacturing house; gents' furnishing preferred; reference. K 43 Times.

SALESMAN, resident Providence, R. I., desires connection with a reliable concern; best of reference. S. H., 48 Eaton St., Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN. — Aggressive hustler seeks change; experience city, road; only good line, on salary and commission, considered. S 74 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, aggressive, desires position with growing concern; references; exempt. G 37 Times.

SALESMAN.—Knowledge Spanish and other languages; familiar export business; references. K 399 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 31, married; wants position; best references; now employed. S 95 Times.

SHIRT DESIGNER and cutter, experienced, desires position. O 611 Times Harlem.

STEWARD country club desires change; six years' reference present position; last year's business $30,000. X 370 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man (21) wishes position as stock clerk with advancement; has 4 years' experience. K 358 Times Downtown.

TAILOR.—Wanted, position as cutter, fitter, and tailor on men's clothing. G 33 Times.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN WAR INDUSTRY.
I want an opportunity to do my bit in war work, which my present trade does not afford; incidentally to provide a decent living for my family; am young and energetic; average schooling. W 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) draft exempt, good education, 7 years' business experience, desires position with future; references. K 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, desires good position; anything; chance for advancement; highest references. Stander, 19 East 117th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires position offering advancement. Kardos, 229 East 84th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ambitious, desires good, permanent position. Bawmgarten, 222 East 51st St.

YOUNG man, 18, attending evening bookkeeping school, wishes clerical position. K 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22; capable around office; good penman and figurer; references. V 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, possessing executive qualities, bookkeeping knowledge, desires position. W 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position; 3 years' shipping, receiving experience. N. Schulman, 15 Suffolk St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 27, nine years' experience law clerk, investigator, process server, and collector, speaks Italian, desires to connect preferably with large corporation. K 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, 27, exempt, experienced investigator, ability to quickly master new line, conscientious, seeks employment. E 239 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) employed 2-11 P. M., desires position mornings except Tuesdays, Fridays, or midnight to 4-5 A. M. Bernstein, 99 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (26) wishes position with reliable house; capable keeping stock, check merchandise; selling ability; 7 years' experience; best reference. F 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, deferred class, wholesale dry goods, opportunity selling. W 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, capable, efficient, having clerical experience, desires position. A 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN, five years' shipping and clerical experience, desires position. O 605 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18, competent, reliable, desires position. Friedlander, 1,010 Hoe Av.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office help, &c., furnished immediately; no charge to employers; references investigated. Phone Greeley 3965; Equitable Agency.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURING LINE PREFERRED; MUST UNDERSTAND THEORY; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY $18 TO $20. THEORY, 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, with knowledge of stenography, typewriting, excellent opportunity. New Era Art Linen, 15 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced in both; references; wholesale dry goods; $18. N. S. Mercantile Co., 141 5th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, understanding controls, experienced, advancement. Hoffenberg, 587 Hudson St., corner Bank.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, on textile mill books or manufacturing; must have thorough knowledge. Box W 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for high-class tea room; references; state salary expected. P 177 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young lady for clerical position in downtown insurance office; must be good at figures; temporary, but likely to develop into permanent one; mention age, experience, and salary expected. W 312 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
Several high school graduates for clerical openings in large office offering excellent training and opportunities; previous experience not necessary; state age, nationality, education. P 188 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for evening settlement work, for Jewish girls' and women's clubs; give age, qualifications, and references. Y 282 Times Annex.

COOK wanted; family two adults; reference required. Call Sunday, 8 to 6; Monday, 9 to 12. 255 West 84th, Apartment 9A.

CORRESPONDENTS.
We require at once several young women of good education, who are desirous of securing permanent and good-paying positions in our traffic and correspondence divisions, as investigators and correspondents, handling transportation claims and general adjustments; the work is interesting and opportunities for rapid advancement exist for those who will apply themselves wholeheartedly to the work.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
23 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT AND ASSISTANT.
College woman to dictate correspondence and handle details for sales manager; a splendid opportunity to develop business ability in a large, progressive organization; about one year's experience desirable, but not essential; salary $20; state fully qualifications. P 187 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

ERRAND GIRLS,
FOR DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT;
RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

FILE CLERK.—With knowledge of stenography; only good writers considered; $15 a week. F 68 Times.

GIRLS, 16-20 years, for order picking and stockroom work; previous experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher Station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, American, 18 or 19 years, with knowledge of bookkeeping, as assistant in office of downtown manufacturing concern; desirable surroundings; other girls employed. V 386 Times Downtown.

GIRLS
and
WOMEN.

We are in the market for girls and women of intelligence to fill the following vacancies in our various departments:

COLLEGE GRADUATES,
(Laboratory Work,)
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES,
STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS,
Experienced clerks.

APPLY AT ONCE.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS (40)
FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY; GOOD WAGES; AGES 16 TO 35.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

NO CHARGES FOR EMPLOYMENT.

HOUSEWORKER.—A strong, young Irish girl to do general housework in private house; no laundry; sleep out; wages $12. Call between 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. only, front doorbell, 331 West 85th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; no washing; references. Apt. 2B, 302 West 87th St.

LINING HANDS, EXPERIENCED.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

MATRON wanted for day nursery; must be capable of taking entire charge; give age, experience, and qualifications. Y 233 Times Annex.

MILLINERS wanted, thoroughly experienced; good salary and long season. Miss Curran, 57 East 56th St.

NURSE wanted at once for baby 3 weeks old and girl 2 years old; very good nurse with experience with children; one knowing French preferred; good salary; references required. P 91 Times.

NURSE attendant or orderly, for an inst. out of city; pay $22 month. Call at 146 East 28th St., today, at 2 P. M. for an interview with the matron.

NURSE.—Competent colored nurse, for year-old baby. Apply in person. Apt. 8G, Mrs. S., Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.—State experience and salary expected. D 428 Times Annex.

SALESLADY, refined girl or woman, high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN.—Experienced; good salary and steady position; apply, ready to work. Lee Morris Co., 894 5th Av., waist department.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SKIRT FINISHERS, EXPERIENCED;
ALSO, HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

STENCIL CUTTERS, experienced; good pay. Apply Mothers Magazine, 79 White St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, bright, capable, to assist on books and general office work, including billing, filing, &c.; must be able to take rapid dictation and transcribe notes correctly; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. H. S., 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
One with few years' experience preferred; neat, accurate; hours 9-5:30, all day Saturday off July and August; reply by letter stating age, experience, and salary expected. Write Multi-Metal Co., 251 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—In the office of a firm of manufacturers' agents, refined young lady stenographer and typist; one with some knowledge bookkeeping preferred; permanent position, good salary, and ideal working conditions. Suite 702 and 708, 1,182 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER DESIRED; FURNISH FULL DETAILS AND REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION. E. E. DICKINSON & CO., ESSEX, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young lady with experience to fill position in shipping, exporting, and importing business. Apply Wednesday, March 27, to Harris Livermore, 28 Beaver St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, and rapid typist, Underwood No. 5; one with office experience preferred; $11. Call before 10 A. M., Room No. 205, 1 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, must be experienced, $10 start. Philip Munter, 54 East 9th.

STENOGRAPHER.—University training; experienced; $18. 823 Marbridge Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—An excellent opportunity in a Bronx office for a competent stenographer, with the proper experience. In applying give your age, the salary you have been earning, state your experience fully and furnish references. Y 244 Times Annex.

STENOTYPE.
High school graduate, stenotypist, to take dictation of one executive in large office, and also to be assistant head of typist department; should have at least one year's experience; state age, nationality, salary, training. P 186 Times.

TEACHER, stenography. Gregg system, for Brooklyn school, day and evening. N 221 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Wanted—Young women to train for positions as telegraph-telephone operators; both day and night work; good salary; rapid advancement. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TRACERS.
EXPERIENCED TRACERS ON DRAFTING ROOM WORK; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, L. I.

WAIST FINISHERS, EXPERIENCED;
ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

TYPEWRITER and assistant bookkeeper; apply early. Morse and Sprinkle, 215 4th Av., N. Y., near 18th, Room 811.

YOUNG LADY to assist dentist's office; 9 to 5; experience unnecessary; $5 weekly. 121 West 78th St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $50 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shawe-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries; send for Bulletin 19, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25. We quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane. Phone Worth 3964.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks, $9-$15; excellent positions; call all day. Federal Agency, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 80 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

FULTON AGENCY, 93 Nassau, 489 5th. Register free. Many superior office openings.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING CLERK to accept advertisements and subscriptions for metropolitan daily; state age and experience; salary, $15 to start and excellent chance for advancement. Y 318 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER.
Manager of retail salesmen of well-known trade-marked product needs assistant to help with correspondence, supervision of salesmen, laying out sales plans, and organization of inside sales department; college man, draft exempt, with high qualifications; $25 to $30; state age, nationality, training, fully. P 184 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER wanted by export house; must know French and Spanish, preferably also Italian; experience in purchasing technical lines and general merchandise in the American market desirable. K 264 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, man, must be familiar with city streets, docks, freight stations. F., 240 East 136th.

ATTENDANT to a slightly nervous gentleman; furnish references and wages. J 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE ASSISTANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING. R 382 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and typist to take charge of office; millinery manufacturing experience preferred but not essential. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, and full particulars. Y 328 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; steady position and advancement; must have thorough experience in controlling accounts and trial balance. A. Peuchot, 129 Crosby St.

BOOKKEEPER to assist salesman; custom tailoring experience preferred; apply by letter only. Stone, 637 5th Av.

BOYS WANTED, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN DYESTUFF LABORATORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT BOYS. ADDRESS BOX R 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation has an opening for boys who are willing to start in a minor capacity; experience not required, but high school education desirable; excellent chances for advancement. In applying state age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. R 392 Times Downtown.

BOYS. BOYS.
14 TO 18.
FOR OFFICE AND SHOP; GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN TRADE; STEADY WORK AND GOOD PAY.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

BOYS, 16-20 years, for stock room and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY, for downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $9 per week to start; mention age, education, and religion. W 311 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted immediately for errands and to assist in office; good opportunity for advancement. F 180 Times.

BOY, to run errands and make himself useful; good chance to advance. Call 15 Maiden Lane, Room 1701.

BRASS MOLDERS.—Good shop, steady work, good wages, no labor trouble; factory within 30 minutes of New York City; splendid living quarters near by. Apply in writing to Moulder, Room 1009, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

CHEMIST. — THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH MANUFACTURE AND TESTING OF CASEIN. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, X 284 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERKS.—Several high school graduates for clerical openings in large office, offering excellent training and opportunities; previous experience not necessary; state age, nationality, education. P 189 Times.

CLERK for night duty in apartment hotel, 9 P. M.-6 A. M.; $15 weekly; write experience, age. K 65 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
New York City firm engaged in the manufacture of high-grade instrument work for the United States Government is in need of several men thoroughly experienced in the design of tools, jigs, and fixtures for small-size machinery; this is an excellent opportunity to serve the Government, also to associate with a live, growing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary wanted. T. M., 117 Times.

DRAFTSMEN,
MECHANICAL, FIRST-CLASS MEN;
AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—At fast machine parts detailer, electrical experience desirable; salary $25 to $30. Telephone Rector 9928.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN,
MECHANICAL,
designer and detailer light automatic machinery; must have knowledge jig and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and education and salary expected. E. N., 217 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS. CHAUFFEURS. HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN.
Good opportunity to secure
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
Apply Wagon Service Dept.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINE LATHE HANDS,
MUST BE CITIZENS
AND ABLE TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUEPRINTS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ENGINEER
For Out of Town Plant,
Not over 40 years of age, to operate and repair engine and pumps; no firing; eight-hour shift, 7 days per week.
EASY JOB. CHANCE FOR PROMOTION.
Married man preferred. Call Tuesday morning between 8:30 and 12 A. M., at 244 West 23d St.

ENGINEER AND DRAFTSMAN.
Power plant; thoroughly familiar with boiler plant heating and fire protection layouts for industrial plants. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN.
Thoroughly competent to make plans for lighting and power layout for industrial plants. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, white man, to run passenger car; no Sunday or night work; salary $12. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

FIREMAN for stationary boilers, must have New Jersey license, steady work, good wages. Address communication to Y 295 Times Annex.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREMAN wanted for packing room of large furniture manufacturing concern; must know how to pack high-grade furniture, have initiative, and be able to handle men for rebacking of stocks on hand; position is permanent, salary, to right man; give full particulars, including experience, age, and salary wanted; replies will be held in strict confidence. Y 268 Times Annex.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable man, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—Must be experienced and competent machine hand. Apply N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Avs., Bronx.

MAN experienced in accounting and cost finding; must possess good knowledge of accounting and have ability to think; give complete history of yourself, salary desired, and when available; position offers excellent opportunity to man with ability. N 220 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for credit protective association; moderate salary and commission; state experience and age. W 339 Times Downtown.

MARKER, experienced, wanted on boys' woolen juvenile suits. Randler Manufacturing Co., 519 Broadway.

MECHANICS.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, PARTICULARLY SWITCHBOARDS, CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND CONTROLLERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPT., WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY, EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEN.
WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR MEN OF INTELLIGENCE TO FILL THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES IN OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS. ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
1 ACCOUNTANT.
10 ARMATURE WINDERS.
6 ASSEMBLERS.
10 BENCH WORKERS.
1 ENGINEER, (VACUUM TUBE,) KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICS.
10 INSPECTORS.
10 INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
10 MACHINISTS.
10 WIRE MEN.
10 SELECTORS.
APPLY AT ONCE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
67 BETHUNE STREEET,
NEAR WEST STREET.
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

MILLINERY SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, SELL HIGH GRADE FANCY FEATHERS EAST AND MIDDLE WEST; STATE EXPERIENCE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. S. E., 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable man, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERK, experienced; understand switchboard; hours, 7:30 P. M. to 7:30 A. M.; wages $90 and meals; good penman. 44 West 44th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT by importing house; must have office experience at least five years, and qualified to keep warehouse records of stocks on hand. K 386 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in large publishing house; neat, willing, intelligent; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., N. Y. C., third floor.

OFFICE BOY for large office; high school education preferred; state age, experience, and education; salary $8. Y 276 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Good executive for supervision of about 100 employes; must be able to handle work and people and be interested in progressive office methods and organization; college man preferred, about 25-30 years; salary $25 to $30; state fully age, nationality, qualifications. P 185 Times.

PACKERS.
Men accustomed to packing, wrapping, and tying small packages for mail and express shipment.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35-37 Cortlandt St.

REAL SALESMEN WANTED.
An organization maintaining branches in principal cities desires the services of three high-class, ambitious salesmen. This organization needs men for managerial positions. If you are now employed it will pay you to change, at least if you have the ambition to better yourself; commission basis. Phone Murray Hill 3112 for personal interview.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted to carry in conjunction with other nonconflicting lines well-known lines of "Mendels Make" house dresses and middy blouses on strict commission basis through the principal cities in Pennsylvania, West

FOOD BOARD FINDS GROCERS ARE FAIR

Sees Less Profiteering and Will Issue Price List Only Twice a Week.

WAR BREAD IS DEFENDED

Dr. Rose Denies That It Results in Digestive Disturbances — Causes of High Food Prices Analyzed.

The decreasing evidence of profiteering among the retail grocers of the city caused the Federal Food Board th decide yesterday that there would be no need hereafter of issuing the price list more than twice a week. Up to the present time the price list has been published daily, not as an actual index to the market, but as a means of indicating to the consumers of the city the prices that they should pay for their commodities, if the grocers are honestly intent on making nothing more than a fair profit. Used in this way as a guide, the housewives in many neighborhoods have been able to check up their grocers and compel them to lower their prices, if the prices were very much higher than those suggested by the Food Board.

Many grocers still charge more than the prices suggested by the Food Board, but the discrepancies are said to be due not to any desire on the part of the grocers to overcharge, but to individual conditions, which compel them to charge more than the Food Board price in order to obtain "fair profit."

Inspectors have found many cases in certain neighborhoods of the city where the actual prices are really lower than the Food Board prices. At any rate the Food Board is convinced that profiteering no longer exists on any large scale. The lists probably will be issued hereafter on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

War Bread Defended.

Dr. Mary S. Rose, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission, issued a statement through the Federal Food Board yesterday denying the reports that war bread frequently caused digestive disturbances. Dr. Rose, who is a professor in the Department of Nutrition of Teachers College, Columbia University, and the author of several books on nutrition, said:

"When people eat nothing but bread made from cereals which are not finely ground they are likely to experience distress from them. In the countries of the Allies war breads mean breads with twice as much of other cereals as of wheat, and just enough of wheat flour to bind the loaf together, and people in those countries have had some digestive disturbances from taking such quantities of coarse cereals into their systems. In this country commercial breads have only about one-fourth as much of other cereals as of wheat, and we have had opportunity to develop good methods of baking war breads. There is no reason why people in this country cannot use the wheat substitutes to make wholesome, easily digested foodstuffs."

Dr. Rose said that in making bread with oatmeal the oatmeal should be ground into a fine flour and cooked before it was used. Oatmeal, she said, had some advantages over wheat flour, and rolled oats could be made into a very fine flour which would make a light loaf of bread. Potatoes, rice, beans, and other foods could be used in bread, she said, if cooked soft first.

The Federal Food Board has issued its first number of a weekly bulletin called "Keep Old Glory Waving," which is designed to keep the public of New York State informed of the activities of the New York State Food Commission and the United States Food Administration.

Food Prices Discussed.

The Federal Food Board yesterday received a copy of the report filed by the Food Problem Committee of the Merchants' Association on the causes of the high food prices. The report presents a history of the food situation. Referring to the increased cost of production, as compared with the period when new agricultural districts were being developed, it says:

"There is today not much unclaimed virgin soil. Fertilizers, needed to maintain and augment soil productivity, are scarce and consequently increasing in price. Labor is scarce and high in price. Taxes, capital costs (higher land values) and transportation costs (because of longer distances) have increased. The increased costs arising from changed conditions have resulted in increased food prices compared with those of former days when virgin soils produced bountifully, when there were low land values, a plentiful supply of low-priced emigrant labor, cheap transportation and practicaly no overhead charges.

"The actual cost of distribution of food products, after they reach the city limits, has greatly increased since 1900 and is steadily increasing, due to (1) the crowded conditions of the population and traffic, (2) higher wages paid to the four hundred thousand persons employed in distribution, and (3) lack of intensive, detailed study by carriers, distributers, consumers, and educational and regulative agencies to see how each class of food products could be most efficiently distributed after reaching the city."

Food Prices Which Federal Board Regards As Fair In New York City Retail Stores

The following prices were suggested by the Federal Food Board of New York yesterday as representative of what these goods should be purchased for on a cash and carry basis in the retail stores of New York City. The range in prices depends upon the purchase by the retailer in original whole packages or broken packages.

Article.	Retailer Pays Cents per lb.	Consumer Should Pay Cents per lb.
Beans, Lima, domestic	16 @17	19 @20
Beans, small white, domestic	15 @16	18 @19
Beans, pea or medium, domestic	15 @16	18 @19
Beans, white, choice imported	14 @15	17 @18
Beans, kidney, red domestic	15½@16½	18½@19½
Beans, Kintoki, red imported	10¼@11½	13½@14½
Rice, bulk, whole head	9¾@10¾	11¾@12¾
Rice, Blue Rose	9¼@10¼	11¼@12¼
Rice, broken	8½@ 9¼	10½@11¼
Oats, bulk, rolled	6¼@ 6¾	8¼@ 8¾
Cornmeal, yellow, granulated	6¼@ 6¾	8¼@ 8¾
Cornmeal, white, Southern, fine	5¾@ 6¼	7¾@ 8¼
Raisins, seeded, 15-ounce package, fancy	11¾@12¼	14¾@15¼
Raisins, 15-ounce package, choice	10¾@11¼	13¼@14¾
Prunes, California, 40-50	15 @15½	19 @19½
Prunes, California, 70-80	10¼@10¾	13¼@13¾
Prunes, California, 100-120	8¼@ 8¾	11¼@11¾
Prunes, Oregon, 30-40	15½@16	19½@20
Prunes, Oregon, 40-50	14½@15	18½@19
Flour, Spring patent	6¼@ 6½	7¼@ 7½
Flour, Winter wheat	6¼@ 6½	7¼@ 7½
Sugar, granulated	7.7@..	8.8@..
Bread, factory wrapped, 12 ounces	7 @..	8 @..
Bread, factory wrapped, 16 ounces	8½@..	10 @..
Bread, store wrapped, 12 ounces	6½@..	7½@..
Bread, store wrapped, 16 ounces	8 @..	9 @..
Milk, loose, dipper, B, per quart	10½@..	11 @..
Milk, bottle, B, per quart	13½@..	14 @..
Milk, bottle, B, per pint	7½@..	8 @..
Butter, fresh creamery, extras, (best table)	43½@..	48½@..
Butter, fresh creamery, firsts, (good table)	40¾@42¼	45¾@47¼
Butter, fresh creamery, seconds, (cooking)	39 @40½	44 @45½
Cheese, American, whole milk, average run	24 @26	30 @32
†Eggs, fresh Western firsts, (uncandled,) per doz.	*38 @40	43 @45
Potatoes, white, United States, No. 1	2½@..	3½@..
Onions, red, fancy	1½@..	3½@..
Cabbage, white, domestic	2¼@..	4¼@..

Prices quoted in fractions will cost the consumer the full cent if pound purchases are made. Purchases of more than one pound will include the sum of the fractions.

*Prices to retailers buying in large quantities and doing own carting.

†Wholesalers are selling eggs "at mark," (uncandled.) At this time of year eggs are candled for very fancy trade only.

APPEAL RENEWED FOR WHEAT SAVING

Food Administration Wants Householders to Work Out Strict Rationing System.

BAKERIES TO BE WATCHED

Two Weeks Will Tell Whether Compulsory Restrictions Can Be Omitted—France's Need Vital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Following another appeal from Captain Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, that America hurry additional shipments of wheat flour to France to renew in some part the exhausted supply, the Food Administration today called upon American bakers and householders to observe strictly the rationing basis announced yesterday fixing the amount of wheat products allotted to each consumer at one and a half pounds a week.

The daily per capita bread consumption of the civil population of France, M. Tardieu says, has been reduced from 26 ounces to 10½ ounces. Last year's harvests were scanty and are too far exhausted to maintain even this ration until the new crops come in.

The French are mixing about 30 per cent. of other cereals with wheat in the manufacture of bread, and 10½ ounces a day, therefore, represents about three pounds of wheat per person a week. It is pointed out, however, that this does not form a basis of comparison, as the bread ration represents the entire cereal consumption of the French, while there is no restriction placed on the quantities of corn, oats, and other cereals, aside from wheat, which Americans may eat. The total consumption of cereals by Americans, therefore, will be greatly in excess of the French ration.

The problem confronting the Food Administration is the shipment of a sufficient quantity of cereals in concentrated form, such as wheat flour, to maintain a ration sufficient to keep up the strength and morale of the armies and civilian population of the allied nations.

The Food Administration asks that all householders place the consumption of wheat under the most careful inspection and work out a program which will make it possible to determine just the amount of wheat eaten in bread and other forms. All consumers are requested to adhere strictly and patriotically to the ration of one and one-half pounds of wheat per person.

No Injury to Health.

Experts of the Food Administration have made an exhaustive study of the question, and as a result of experiments have reached the conclusion that the ration adopted, with the general use of other cereals, can be put into effect without real hardship or injury to the health of the nation.

The ration provides for the use by each member of a household each week of a one-pound loaf and a three-quarters-pound loaf of victory bread. Victory bread is to be baked with 25 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes. The wheat remainder permitted by the ration must cover all other purposes.

The Food Administration believes that the absolute needs of the allied nations can be met by the program set forth, and that it will be possible to determine within ten days or two weeks whether the American people are co-operating on the voluntary basis. It is the hope of the Food Administration, of course, that compulsory regulations will not have to be put into effect.

In the meantime the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture will co-operate to see that the baking industry, which is under license, obeys the rules. A standard system of inspection, by which the Federal Food Administrators in each State may keep close check upon the bakers, is being worked out. This step has been taken largely to protect bakers who are observing the rules against the practices of pro-German baking interests, and those who seek to avoid the regulations for the sake of profit.

Regulation of Bakeries.

A special committee composed of representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and of the Food Administration is working out the general policies for the inspection of bakeries and the enforcement of baking regulations. The administrative work will be in charge of a member of the Food Administration staff. Local organization and inspection will be under the supervision of the Federal Food Administrator for each State, who will appoint some member of his staff to handle commercial baking problems. He will take charge of inspection and regulation, or, where conditions permit, work in co-operation with a member of some existing State agency interested in the enforcement of food laws. He is expected to obtain the assistance of Inspectors from the local Bureaus of Chemistry, Departments of Weights and Measures, Dairy, Drug, and Food Commissions, Boards of Health, and similar agencies.

Inspections of all bakeries will be made periodically and at irregular intervals. Where violations are detected, revisits will be made to determine whether any lenient action taken has been sufficient to insure strict observance of the regulations. The Food Administrators will take such action as they deem expedient in the case of minor violations. Serious violations will be dealt with by officials in Washington, who are empowered to revoke licenses and force disloyal food handlers out of business.

The twenty-five thousand Four-Minute Men will co-operate with the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture in making the conservation plans a success. Farmers will be urged to sow more Spring wheat than ever before, and American families will be urged to save wheat and raise vegetables. The active campaigning will begin tomorrow.

WOMEN ON MT. SINAI BOARD.

Two Are Elected Trustees—Hospital's Activity During 1917.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of Mt. Sinai Hospital was held yesterday. After reviewing the activities of the institution during the past year resolutions were adopted complimenting George Blumenthal, the President, on the successful execution of the duties of the various offices he has held with that institution during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Blumenthal called attention to the efficient organization of the hospital's unit now in service, consisting of 23 doctors, 56 nurses and 155 enlisted men. A number of the attending and dispensary staff of the hospital are serving the Government in other directions, either under special assignments given them in Europe or on this side. Major Dailey, U. S. A., is in command of the unit, and Dr. Lilienthal and Dr. Celler are at the head of the Surgical and Medical Departments. The cost of equipping the unit up to the time of its departure early this year was about $100,000, contributed in about equal amounts by the American Red Cross and by friends of the hospital.

At the request of the Federal Government the hospital has arranged classes for the special training of members of the Medical oOfficers Reserve Corps in neurology, neurological surgery, roentgenology, and orthopedics. The report of the Treasurer showed that the expenses during the last year amounted to $695,159.75, and the income to $692,533.20, of which $230,244.66 was received from the federation from designated and undesignated funds, and $2,826.55 was transferred from the permanent fund to cover the deficit.

Vacancies caused by the resignation of two Trustees were filled by the election of Mrs. Alfred A. Cook and Mrs. Arthur L. Cahn. The board said: "The election of owmen is a new departure in keeping with the tendency of the times, and we are convinced that their presence on the board will work to advantage in many directions."

Applications for admission during the year totaled 11,075. The number refused for want of room was only 515 in 1917, while in 1916 the number was 3,137. In the dispensary there were 214,059 consultations and 154,192 prescriptions. The number of visits made by physicians to persons in the district of the hospital was 901, while 2,582 nurses visited sick persons outside the hospital.

SEND SING SING CZARS AWAY

Prisoners with Political Influence Ordered to Dannemora.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 24.—Isadore Presser, gunman, and Frank Thompson, wire tapper, called Sing Sing's "Czars" because of the way they have overridden the prison authorities, have again been put out of the institution, it was announced today, and hustled off to Dannemora in spite of political pulls.

They were drafted once before, but defiantly boasted that they would get back to Sing Sing, and did. Both prisoners exercise some mysterious influence in Albany, according to attendants. Presser, who has a long criminal record in New York City's underworld, even refused to work upon his last return to Sing Sing unless given his old job back. Principal Keeper Martin Deeley, who has been restoring discipline since the courts reinstated him, ordered Presser locked up, and he soon mended his ways. Presser, prison attachés say, laughed when he heard Moyer had ordered him transferred again, and bragged that he'd "come back as usual."

BISHOP PRAISES COLER.

Also Says Men Who Assailed Catholic Charities Have Been Punished.

In blessing the 300-starred service flag of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Great Jones and Lafayette Streets yesterday Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Chaplain General of the United States forces, gave thanks that the men in the City Administration who were accused of assailing Catholic charities had all passed out of official life. He said:

"A year ago such a gathering as this would have been impossible. This institution was attacked most shamefully. We prayed to God that those who raised their hands against this institution might be made ashamed. Thank God they have passed into oblivion forever."

Bishop Hayes praised Commissioner of Charities Bird S. Coler, who said in reply:

"I am putting the city institutions and charitable institutions on a business basis. The city Charity Department will act as their partner, and not as their critic. As Commissioner Enright has chased the 'gum shoes' and 'shoofflies' from his department, I, too, have cleaned them out of the Charities Department."

SHONTS FOR CITY SUBWAY DIRECTOR

Tells Hylan in Letter Urging Six-Cent Fare That He Approves His Suggestion.

ADMITS BURDEN ON PUBLIC

Says Only Way for City to Meet Investment Loss Is by Increasing Travel Cost or Taxes.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, made public yesterday two more letters which he has sent to Mayor Hylan, urging a six-cent fare on the subways. Mr. Shonts said that he would be glad to adopt the suggestion of the Mayor that a representative of the city should be placed on the Board of Directors of the Interborough.

The question, according to Mr. Shonts, is whether the city shall meet the losses on its investment in the subways the first few years of their operation by increasing the fare or by raising the tax rate. Mr. Shonts in one letter wrote:

"I am advised that the Public Service Commission has studied the question from the city's point of view and estimates that for the first few years the city's annual deficit on its investment in the two systems will be approximately $15,000,000 a year, on the present basis of labor and material. This sum, whatever it may be, can be met in only two ways, either by making it a part of the city's tax requirements or by increasing the rate of fare.

"It was because I heartily agreed with your statement that 'the burdens borne by the rentpayer and taxpayer in the city are already great enough,' that I suggested the increase in the rate of fare; so that those directly availing themselves of the transportation facilities would contribute their share of the burden rather than that the obligation of providing for the whole deficit should be thrown upon the rentpayer and the taxpayer, who are already so heavily overburdened."

In his other letter, Mr. Shonts said:

"You are quite right in your view that if the six-cent fare were not allowed the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would nevertheless be obliged to operate the enlarged system for a five-cent fare. We have never suggested anything to the contrary. But until the new lines are ready in the new East River tunnel the contract does not require a pooling of the earnings of the existing lines with the new lines. We expect, however, to operate other sections of the new lines even in advance of the completion of the entire system whenever they are safe for operation and conditions will enable us to render satisfactory service to the public.

"Our proposition to advance the pooling of earnings has nothing to do with the physical operation of the new lines. That offer was to give the city at once the benefit of pooling before the new lines are in complete operation, and to preclude any claim that the Interborough would gain any financial advantage from the 5-cent fare beyond the advantage of an immediate instead of a deferred payment of its preferential. The city would gain all of the increase if the Interborough began immediate pooling, while if the pooling awaited the time fixed by the contract the Interborough would have a part of the benefit of the increased fare. This advantage we proposed to waive in the interest of the city."

Convicts Escape, Taking Watchdog.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 24.—Two prisoners, Frank Wilde and George Van Walkenberg, escaped from the Sing Sing Prison Farm at Wingdala today, taking with them a watchdog which was intended to prevent their escape. Members of the State Constabulary have learned that they were last seen heading for Millertown, N. Y., which is only a few miles from the Connecticut border.

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Unless I had foreseen and forestalled the rise in Woolens with abundant Reserve Stocks, I would have to charge you $30 or $35, instead of $25. My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention. You deal with "It," not the opposite.

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms **$30** *to individual measure*

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DO you know that it is well nigh impossible for dealers to get freight or express cars for automobile shipments?

Do you know that there are virtually no reserve stocks of automobiles in either dealers' or manufacturers' hands—and that this company has only one-tenth as many cars in reserve now as a year ago?

Do you realize that one week of good weather will clean out about all the unsold automobiles in New York, and that no dealer knows when he can get any more?

We are bound to deliver cars to the first purchasers.

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THE JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

12,000 VISITORS AT UPTON.

Unleavened Bread for Jewish Soldiers to be Made Into Puddings.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, March 24.—A record crowd of visitors, estimated at 12,000, the majority women, were brought to camp today by six special trains averaging twenty cars. A number of motor cars were able to reach camp, inaccessible by highway hitherto.

It is learned today that the unleavened bread obtained for the Jewish soldiers here during the Passover season cannot be used because of being handled by those of another faith. It will be made into pudding. The expense of purchasing, done through special requisitions by the Quartermaster Department, was borne in many cases by the regimental funds.

FOOD F. O. B. THE BACK DOOR

Gardens to Save Transportation and Fill a Billion Glass Jars.

The National War Garden Commission has issued a new appeal to the backyard patriots, written by Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the commission. Mr. Pack points out that when the appeal for every man, woman, and child who had access to a piece of ground to plant a garden was made in the Spring of 1917, "the war was merely an overseas reflection; a transatlantic echo." That appeal was based on the need for increasing America's food supply, depleted by the requirements of Europe. "Now," he says, "America is confronted with a food problem as vital as that of the battle-torn countries of Europe." Even last year the expansion of the military establishment and the draft of ammunition and kindred factories took so many skilled farm laborers that the production of food through normal channels was lessened, even though the farms of America were worked at high gear.

"The importance of the amateur's garden is vastly magnified this year," he says. "Not only does the growing need of Europe increase the demands upon our food supply, but our own farm production is threatened with shrinkage. Government figures indicate that not less than 600,000 workers have been taken from the farms of America since the beginning of this country's participation in the war. These figures are ominous. It takes no imagination to see that this number of men suddenly transferred to the non-producing class will create a greater shortage of farm labor than existed in 1917. With this definite handicap in sight for farm crops, the back-yard garden becomes more than ever a war garden and a national necessity."

Mr. Pack describes the desperation with which Germany, shut off from the usual sources of supply, has devised substitutes for almost everything she formerly bought abroad, and adds: "But the single factor most vital to military success is food, and not even German scientists have discovered substitutes for food. The only solution of America's problem of feeding herself and helping to feed her allies is increased production, and to make this possible the home gardeners enter the season of 1918 with a responsibility far greater than that of last year."

A phase of the garden situation not heretofore emphasized and now brought out by Mr. Pack is its relation to transportation. "So far as possible," he says, "all food should be grown in the immediate neighborhood of its place of ultimate use. It is imperative to the national welfare that no avoidable strain be placed upon the transportation facilities of the country. Shipments of food require freight cars which are urgently needed for carrying fuel, munitions and other supplies vital to the needs of a nation at war. This means the production of food where it is to be used. This involves the cultivation of food gardens at every home and on every inch of vacant land in the neighborhood of cities, towns, and villages." Last year the War Garden Commission reported the existence of nearly 3,000,000 gardens in yards and vacant lots. This year there should be 5,000,000. Such an increase will be none too much to meet the greater need of a situation immeasurably more serious than was that of 1917."

To emphasize the weight of the demands of the war upon American food production, Mr. Pack quotes from letters written by Lord Rhondda, the British Food Administrator, to the War Garden Commission. In one of these letters, Lord Rhondda says: "I hope the exportable surplus of American primary foodstuffs will be much larger than the present estimates. Unless the Entente Allies are able to import the supplies necessary for the armies and the population, victory may slip from our united grasp." Another more recent statement from Lord Rhondda is quoted thus: "I view the situation with grave anxiety. The food situation in this country, and as I understand it in France also, can now, without any exaggeration, be described as critical and anxious." To meet these needs of America's allies, every gardener is urged to do all in his power to provide for his own needs, not only through the growing season, but by storing, canning, and drying for his Winter wants, thus leaving that much more surplus from the farms to be shipped abroad.

Mr. Pack praises the daylight saving device of setting the clock ahead, and is enthusiastic over the possibilities it holds out for war gardeners to devote a full hour more to their home work every day. One long paragraph of the appeal is devoted to the benefits to health and happiness that came from last year's gardens. "Through garden activities Americans by the hundreds of thousands," he says, "have learned new lessons in the joy of living. Last year's excursion into home gardening was to many a voyage of discovery of the delights of the table when supplied with vegetables freshly gathered. It was also the journey of discovery through a land of new healthfulness and strength revealed through the medium of outdoor exercise and wholesome vegetable diet.

"The coming season should see the recultivation of every garden cultivated in 1917, and the addition of all the garden area available. America is the only source of supply for her allies. The shipping situation is so acute that the time factor makes the carrying of food cargoes from Australia and other remote countries impossible. To enable America to do her share home gardeners must recognize that they are war gardeners and vital to the success of the armies. They must produce food on a tremendous scale, with the central thought that eternal industry in their gardens is the price of worldwide freedom.

"As in 1917, the need is for food production f. o. b. the kitchen door. This means that it will not be too much if two war gardens are made to grow where one grew before, creating a vast aggregate yield at the point of consumption. By the same logic there must be universal canning and drying of vegetables and fruits. Last year the households of America created a home supply of vegetables amounting to more than half a billion jars. This year they should make it more than a billion. To food production f. o. b. the kitchen door they will thus add a food supply f. o. b. the pantry shelf. By making themselves both soldiers of the soil and cohorts of conservation they will present a force with the aid of which the American military establishment can do its full share for victory. In the great conflict we shall win or lose according to our solution of the food problem."

SETTLEMENT WORK SHOWN.

Plea for Building Funds Made at Meeting of Federation Trustees.

An exhibition of the activities of the Federation Settlement, 236 East 105th Street, was held yesterday at the settlement in connection with the annual meeting of the trustees. The speakers were Felix M. Warburg, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, President of the settlement, and Mrs. S. S. Prince, Vice President.

Dr. Harris reviewed the year's activities and read a telegram sent by Jacob H. Schiff from White Sulphur Springs regretting that he was unable to be present. Mrs. Prince made an appeal for funds for a new building, and it was said that while $30,000 has been obtained an additional $40,000 was still needed.

Musical selections were played by the kindergarten orchestra, there were folk dances by the dancing class, and the community players presented a one-act comedy, "How the Vote Was Won."

JUMPS BEFORE A TRAIN.

Woman Commits Suicide at Elevated Railroad Station.

Mrs. Amelia Goldman of 219 West 145th Street committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself in front of a southbound elevated train at the station at 140th Street and Eighth Avenue. Daniel Murphy, motorman of the train, saw the woman jump, but was unable to stop the train before she had been crushed under the wheels.

Several persons on the platform said that they had observed Mrs. Goldman walking to and fro in a nervous manner. A handbag which she had thrown on the platform contained 23 cents and a note which requested that in case of accident Mrs. Mohr of 219 West 145th Street, Mrs. Goldman's mother, be notified. It was said at that address that Mrs. Goldman had lived there with her parents and four of her children.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—A violin, corner Broome St. and Broadway, City, Friday, March 22. The violin is not worth as much to any one else as it is to the owner. $25 reward to the one who returns the violin to R. Senil & Co., 489 Broadway, and no questions asked.

LOST—Two gray plush lap robes; taken from Cadillac Sedan car, Thursday, at 124th St., near 2d Av., or 110th St., between 5th and Lenox Aves.; if returned liberal reward given; no questions asked. E. Friedman, 2,188 3d Av.

LOST—Thursday, between Scarsdale, N. Y., and Wanamaker's, via Harlem Division and subway, a square link gold and sapphire bracelet; suitable reward. C. A. Dunn, 142 West 14th St., or Scarsdale, N. Y.

LOST—Friday evening, either at the Metropolitan or going to Amsterdam Roof, diamond bar pin; no questions asked, but very liberal reward. Finder, address Helen Kelley, 44 West 46th St. Bryant 9611.

LOST—Between stocking counter, Lord & Taylor's, Hotel Biltmore, solitaire diamond ring, old-fashioned setting, initials inside, D. A. S.-L. S.; $50 reward; return cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—March 19, gold chain, with baroque pearls, between 44th St. and 59th and Madison Av.; liberal reward. Telephone 3407 Morningside, Apt. 7.

LOST—Thursday, March 21, Healy's, 66th and Broadway, lady's Russian sable scarf, 24 skins. $500 reward for return to A. Fisher, Furrier, 36 West 46th St.

LOST—Gold necklace in form of snake with green stone in head; a suitable reward to finder. Return it to F. Lage, 61 Broadway. Telephone Bowling Green 9900.

LOST—Thursday morning, on bus, black handbag, containing card case, money, suede case, with key; liberal reward. Return to Sophie B. Frank, 29 West 38th.

LOST—Mink cape, on Saturday night, either in Hofbrau House or in taxi, between 30th and 90th Sts. Liberal reward. M. Buffey, 108 West 90th St.

LOST—Friday evening, lower 5th Av., pocketbook, containing registration cards of undersigned and currency; reward. H. Ferriss, 210 West 59th St. Columbus 5150.

LOST—14-karat gold Elgin movement wrist watch, initials on back "P. C."; reward. P 57 Times.

LOST—Little blue enamel watch, with little diamonds in it; liberal reward. 309 West 86th, Apartment 8E.

LOST—Signet ring: "A. H." at Broadway and 109th; liberal reward. Howell, 259 West 109th St.

LOST.—Sunday, onyx pin; Christine on back; liberal reward. Potts, 3694 Broadway.

LOST.—Beaver scarf; Saturday; Broadway and 110th St., Nemo Theatre, P 182 Times.

$200 REWARD.

Violins (two) in brown alligator skin case left in front of 22 East 33d St. between 6 and 10 P. M. Saturday; high, valued for sentimental reasons; $200 reward for immediate return or information leading to their recovery; absolutely no questions asked. L. Siegel, 22 East 33d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4133.

$750 REWARD.

no questions asked, return platinum chain, 45 diamonds and platinum pendant, about 92 diamonds, lost in New York about March 5. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie dog, Sunday, Van Courtland Park, tan, with white marks; reward; license number 12382. Frank W. Nye, Spuyten Duyvil. Phone Kingsbridge 120.

LOST.—Dark brindle Boston bull; white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza, 9480. 36 West 59th.

LOST—Male yellow collie, white marking; liberal reward. Return Bryant, 500 West 140th.

DASHWOOD

How often does a collar come along as new, distinctive, and clever as this? Only once in a blue moon! 20c.

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